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Meadow Hymn.

Only when soaring sings the lark,
Struggling to fields of purer air;
Silent her music when she sinks
Back to a world less glad and fair.

Only when soaring sings my heart,
Flutt'ring on tremulous wing to God,
Fainter the music as I fall,
Hush'd when I reach the lower sod.

Lark of my heart this morn astir,
Upward to God on eager wing!
Rise with a burst of grateful song,
Carol the best that love can sing!
—*Richard Storrs Willis.*

After.

After the shower, the tranquil sun;
After the snow, the emerald leaves;
Silver stars, when the day is done;
After the harvest, golden sheaves.

After the clouds, the violet sky;
After the storm, the lull of waves;
Quiet woods, when the winds go by;
After the battle, peaceful graves.

After the knell, the wedding bells;
After the bud, the radiant rose;
Joyful greetings from sad farewells;
After our weeping, sweet repose.

After the burden, the blissful meed;
After the flight, the downy nest;
After the furrow, the waking seed;
After the shadowy river, rest.
—*George Cooper.*

ROCK CREEK CHURCH.

"It is the last girl I shall send to Europe," said Mr. Brancepeth.

"Very likely," returned his wife, "as it is the only girl you have."

"She has become thoroughly denationalized," continued the father. "She thinks American soil only fit to make mud on overshoes and American men nothing but clod-hoppers. Her head is full of foreign notions, and she'll marry nothing but a title. She'll have none of my money to carry to a title, let me tell her," said Mr. Brancepeth, putting salt in his coffee. "Where she came by such folly I don't know. There has never been anything like it on my side of the house. Your head, to be sure, was a little turned when you first came to Washington, and went to an executive dinner—"

"Mr. Brancepeth!"

"Well, I must find fault with somebody. To have your only daughter come home a changeling, and not be able to upbraid your wife about it, would be hard. This is the most shocking coffee!"

"Salt doesn't improve coffee."

"Give me a fresh cup. What did you send Thomas out of the room for?"

"Because I had something to say."

"Not fit for his ears. They are long enough."

"You don't feel so very badly, if you can be making jests."

"Sorry jesting," said Mr. Brancepeth. "And when Jessie was such a fresh, sweet, innocent beauty."

"She is a fresh, sweet, innocent beauty now," said her indignant mother. "And she will come out all right, if you only give her time. To go to Europe, and spend a year in a foreign minister's family, as she has done, receiving the attention belonging to such a position, and known to be an heiress—"

"Known to be an heiress. By heavens! who knows her to be an heiress? I don't. If she carries sail this way, I won't leave her a penny."

"It's no use to talk so, father. Everybody knows you are a rich man, and she's your only child. And there's no danger of any one marrying her for money merely, when there's everything to love in her."

"What do these foreigners hanging round her care for love? They think of nothing but money, and let her break her heart afterward, for all they will do to hinder. It makes my blood boil to look at them—musicale here, and cotillon there, and morning calls, and strolls, and sending the coach back empty to walk home from church. Now, Louisa, I tell you plainly she must stop all this, or I'll take the whole kit away from town, and move out on the Colorado ranch, and stay there, and you may tell her so."

"Tell her yourself, father."

"I can't—you know I can't."

"As for your Colorado ranch, there are as many foreigners in Colorado as there are in Washington. And now do be sensible, and listen to reason a moment. You know Jessie will marry somebody—"

"I know Jessie will marry somebody?" roared her father. "How do I know it? I don't know it. No other man shall ever lord it over my child the way—the way—"

"The way you have lorded it over me."

Then Mr. Brancepeth laughed. "Well, I have abused you sometimes, Louisa," he said.

"Oh, don't flatter yourself," replied his wife; "I have been a match for you. And so will Jessie be for as good a man, if you don't marry her to a foreigner by forbidding it."

"Do you mean to say, Louisa—"

"Yes, I mean to say. And now if you will listen to reason, as I spoke of your doing—"

Mr. Brancepeth threw himself back in his chair with an air of desperation. "How can I help listening," said he, "if you will talk? Although as for the reason—"

"And I will talk. Do you remember young Paul Despard, who came here for you to get his appointment in the treasury?"

"Of course. Why shouldn't I? People don't forget their friends' children in a day. And I should never have been senator of the United States if Paul Despard's father had not stood my friend. Besides, hasn't he been here repeatedly?"

"Well, then, you remember that when he had been here six months, and seen what life in office was, and what it led to—"

"Rusts a man's soul out!"

"—He went through the law school, threw up his office without any ado, and went West to practice law?"

"Well, well, I don't know that I've the time or interest to follow that young man's career along this morning. What of it?"

"This of it. He came back a month or two since to try a case before the supreme court, and is likely to be here for some time still, I suppose."

"And you want to ask him here to stay? That is all right. Insist upon it. But to return to Jessie."

"Dear! dear! dear! was there ever anything so stupid as a man? Now, as I was going to say, Paul Despard is a rising man; he has become a leading lawyer, the soul of honor, noble, generous, tender and true. I've seen a good deal of him—"

"So I should judge," said her husband, dryly. "Oh, go on! Heap it up, and don't mind me. A senator of the United States, with three committees and sub-committees waiting, has nothing else to do than to hear his wife paint the excellencies of the first young man—"

"My dear, are you losing your mind?" said Mrs Brancepeth, with dignity. "If you have no respect for yourself, have some for my gray hairs" And she arranged the pretty silver love-locks on her white forehead, that made such a contrast with the infantile rose of her complexion and the dewy brightness of her eyes that people looked twice to see if they were mistaken in supposing her either an elderly lady or a young girl. Her husband gazed at her much as he did twenty five years ago.

"To resume," said he. "This perfect young man—"

"Is here. And is as much in love with Jessie—"

"In love with Jessie!" cried Mr. Brancepeth, starting to his feet. "Paul Despard in love with Jessie! The impudent—"

"That's right, dear. That's exactly what I want you to do. Keep that up, and don't falter, if you love her yourself. Don't you pretend to consider for one moment that he is honest, virtuous, well-born, the son of a good husband, a man of intellect and promise—"

"For heaven's sake, Louisa, what is the end of all this?"

"I am urging you to oppose Paul Despard's suit for Jessie's hand, which he half confided to me. As for me, I encourage Jessie in no such nonsense. I am bound that she shall marry Prince Vinca, of the Aretine legation."

"Hang the Aretine legation! What do we want of foreign legations at all? Commercial agents would do all the business America has with foreign countries, and rid us of this pest of lounging rascals preying on our daughters.

"Very absurd in you, Mr. Brancepeth. Prince Vinca is a gentleman to the tips of his fingers. You might know that by the way he followed Helen Manser home, and into the very vestibule, the other twilight, when he had never seen her before, or by the way he lay down along the floor at Mrs. Boteler's ball, when he thought every one worth while had gone down to the supper-room. It is a noble pleasantry which adds spice to society. As for the affair with Miss Long, I don't know how he could be expected to marry Miss Long when she hadn't a penny and he hadn't either. Miss Long needn't have sat round the parks under the same umbrella with him if she hadn't chosen. Because his people at home live on black bread and garlic in the ruined arch of an old castle, it doesn't follow that Jessie will. She will bring the revenue and he will bring the rank. And just imagine, my dear, our Jessie a princess of the old Roman empire!"

"Is it possible," gasped Mr. Brancepeth—"is it possible that my wife is talking this way?"

"Why? Don't you think it a nice way to talk?"

"Nice? Are you quite beside yourself? Shall I answer a fool according to his folly?"

Mrs. Brancepeth leaned back in her chair and laughed till the good man was frightened. "And so you really think it silly? What do you suppose Jessie will think, then? Now, Mr. Brancepeth, I never saw anybody whose perceptions were so slow. But I hoped I could bring you to see that if you oppose Despard and I urge Vinca, by what may be called a 'resolution of forces' we may bring about what we do desire. She won't do what I want her to do, and she will do what you don't want her to do."

Mr. Brancepeth looked at his wife with a gleam of intelligence at last. "A pretty daughter you have, if that is the way to do!" he cried. "A pretty way you have brought up your daughter!" And then he banged from the room like an angry hornet, leaving on the table Prince Vinca's note asking for an interview that evening, just as Miss Jessie came dancing in like a joyous butterfly, and of course found her mother wiping her eyes with her handkerchief.

"Oh, what is it, mamma?" she cried.

"Your father," said Mrs. Brancepeth, burying her face again in the cambric—"your father—he—he is so indignant to think of Paul Despard's presumption, he threatens to bury us alive on the Colorado ranch. He—he says I have brought you up in a pretty way, and he is—as mad as a March hare!"

"Or a hatter," said Miss Jessie. "But that means midsummer madness, not papa's tempers. I declare I think papa might be satisfied with having arranged his own marriage and let mine alone."

"Oh, Jessie!"

"Well, this is a free country, mamma, and I am a grown woman, and I shall marry where I wish to, and shall not marry where I don't wish to, papa to the contrary notwithstanding." And the naughty-tempered Miss Jessie picked out her lace ruffles and smoothed out her pink bows, and looked at her mother and laughed. "Would you, mamma?" said she.

"I don't know, Jessie," said Mrs. Brancepeth, wiping her eyes so vigorously that they looked as if tears had been there. "You know I am old-fashioned. I have beliefs, superstitions—I don't know what. I shouldn't dare disobey a parent in such a serious matter, and expect anything but disaster to overtake me. And here—I can't say—perhaps your father is right. He knows Paul Despard is only making his way, and Prince Vinca—"

"Well, what of Prince Vinca?" said the impatient beauty.

"Well, he's a prince to begin with."

"Yes, I know that," said Jessie, more quietly. "And I don't pretend to say, mamma, that the thought of being a princess hasn't attractions. But that man—that man, mamma—he hasn't any attractions."

"Prince Vinca!" said her mother. "Why, I'm astonished, Jessie. He looks like a Roman emperor."

"Yes, just like one of those old beasts that exhausted the empire for their pleasures. And I should be one of the things led captive in his triumph"

"Or he in yours."

"I really believe, mamma, you want me to sell myself for a title."

"I want you to be happy, Jessie," said Mrs. Brancepeth, with dignity.

"If Paul Despard were only a prince in the Aretine legation—"

"Dear me, Jessie, why will you mention Paul Despard's name when you know your father would cut you off with a shilling—"

"Paul Despard would be glad of me without a penny to my name," said Jessie.

"Wouldn't Prince Vinca?"

"Really, mamma, I don't—believe—he would. With all his gasconade about adoration, I don't believe he would."

"Are you certain, Jessie?" said the diplomatic lady, who was gradually working things in the direction she wished. "You don't mean that you think he is trying to marry you for your money? I should hate to have people say you had bought him."

"People will say that anyway. It isn't in human nature not to say spiteful things. That is the claw of the original wild beast in us"

"By the way, Jessie," said her mother, "I have an appointment with Mrs. Lerpinards at 1, and I wish you would order your phaeton and drive down to the greenhouse. Durkee has gone to market, and Mrs. Bunce says we haven't half enough flowers for dinner." And her mother sat thinking of the lovely picture it would be when the child should come driving back in all her snowy laces and muslins, her hat wreathed with its apple blossoms, and the carriage heaped with the hot-house flowers.

But Miss Jessie did not come home that way. I might, indeed, say that Miss Jessie never came home at all, but that would hardly be the exact statement.

As she drove down the avenue, taking back the flowers, and making all the beautiful picture her mother's fancy had drawn, and more, Miss Jessie descried, some way before her, a tall figure with a book under the left arm. She was not ready for any definite parley, and shook her reins loose, and took the detour of a square, to come upon him face to face on the other and narrower street. "Are there two of you?" she cried, before she thought; and then she had unavoidably drawn up to the sidewalk. "Isn't this royal summer?" she said. "There is something delicious about this heat."

"When you are not on foot," said Paul Despard, with the full look of a pair of brilliant hazel eyes at the lovely object half buried in flowers.

"To be sure. And the place is so full I cannot ask you to drive. Could you find a spot under all this bloom?"

"Could I find a spot in paradise?" And the young man had presently found it, and had taken the reins and turned the horse's heads about.

"Why, what are you doing? where are you going?" she exclaimed.

"Back to the greenhouse to send all this fragrant truck up by messenger. And then into the air. I have won my case and must get out upon the open somewhere."

"You have won your case!"

"Yes, one of them. The other I shall know about before long."

"I didn't know you had two of them. In the supreme court?"

"One of them. And one in the supremest court of all."

"There is no understanding legal lore. Some States have judges and justices, and others have chancellors and surrogates. And there are courts of equity and admiralty, and superior courts and supreme courts, but I never heard of this one—"

"Yet you are the jury who will bring in the verdict, the judge who may perhaps draw on the black cap—"

"Why don't you say executioner and all? I can't have you talking so absurdly."

"It makes a man talk absurdly—"

"To be driving down Fourteenth street and out on the Rock Creek road on a summer morning? Do you know, I think Washington is more delightful in summer than in the height of the gay season. I am always rather glad when papa is kept here by the long session. Hot, to be sure—New Orleans is a good deal cooler—but one feels alive in such heat. I like it, and fancy I might grow a soul in it, as a flower expands—"

"And you are not talking absurdly now?"

"No, indeed. Three months ago I hadn't any soul; three weeks ago I was just beginning to be conscious of one; to-day—"

"Well, to day?"

"Oh, what magnificent woods! To think of such forest glades so near a great city! Just look down that dell—it is dark and dewy still. Oh, see the checkered sunshine on the turf! Why are you stopping here? But it is too lovely to go on."

"I am stopping here for you to get through talking against time," said her companion. "Do you suppose I came out here to exclaim over the beauties of nature? I know the place is beautiful; I feel it in the core of my being. No one can take the sense of it away from me. But"—as the flush mounted her dark cheek—"I have something infinitely more beautiful and precious beside me, and it is perhaps in the power of some one I despise to take that away from me irrevocably. No; it is my turn now, and you must listen to me. Just now I have the advantage of all the world; I am beside you I hear your voice, I feel your presence, and I hesitate to break the spell. Yet I must; for to-morrow, perhaps, Prince Vinca may ask you to be his wife; to day, I demand that you shall become mine."

Then there was silence. There was the sunshine checkering the turf, the stream warbling below, the leaves murmuring above, the birds replying to one another in broken phrases of song. And there was a whirl of broken thoughts sweeping through the young girl's brain and taking possession of her. The diadem of a princess, the plain black silk of a lawyer's wife, the cheerless palace, the cottage with its wild-rose hedges, and love, love, love. Why should papa want her to leave him for that fortune-hunting attache? That, if she understood her mother—and of course she did—was all that his opposition to Paul Despard meant. And mamma trying to uphold him, thinking more of a title won by some old robber, centuries since, than of happiness to-day! She would let them know she was not to be driven like kittle cattle. She should think, at any rate, that one's mother would sympathize with youth, and hope, and—she turned and looked calmly and gravely at Despard, waiting and surveying her, and the color flashed all over her face, and the tears were ready to sparkle on the tips of her long lashes, as she finished the sentence in her mind—and love.

"Are you going to stay here all day?" she asked presently, without looking up.

"Till I have an answer to—"

"Your demand. Don't you think that is rather an autocratical beginning!"

"'Low suing
May bring wooing
Into its own undoing,'"

said Despard.

"Did I understand," she said, demurely, then, "that you demand I should become your wife to-day? Won't to-morrow do?"

"I was not bold enough to dream of such a rapturous possibility," he said. "But I was unwise. To-morrow will not do. You remember the little brown chapel, Rock Creek church, out here a mile or two? You shall give me your answer there."

"Do you really think it will be best?" she said. "Are you willing to take a wife who, if Prince Vinca had positively asked her first, might have been his wife instead of yours?"

As for the remainder of the drive that morning, from this delicious resting spot to the little brown chapel, where the minister happened to be at the door with a throng of pickaninnies at his heels, it may be best for us to remember that there are times and places where "two are company and three are none."

So you see after all it was not Miss Jessie that returned to the Brancepeth mansion that evening, where guests were assembled, dinner waiting her arrival, and her mother as vainly endeavoring to conceal her anxiety as a bird that twitters on the stem when her nestlings are threatened. Mrs. Brancepeth felt, and by no means vaguely, that something was on hand, but what she knew not, although her keen woman's wit gave her suspicions and hopes; Jessie not yet returned, but gone all day; Paul Despard not yet arrived, but invited to dinner; Mr Brancepeth still detained in his private room downstairs by a caller, Prince Vinca, as Durkee whispered to her; dinner spoiling, and Mrs. Brancepeth hot with rage in the background; and possibly the prince persuading her husband to his wishes as expressed in that morning's note! It was while she was in the worst of her worrying, smiling now at the secretary's jests, and trying not to smile at a foreign minister's English, that the daughter of the house was letting herself in, and, with Paul Despard beside her, was tapping at her father's door. He opened it himself, looking flushed and angry.

"Papa," she said, "I can't waste any time, you know, because I'm afraid dinner's waiting, and you ought to be upstairs too, you neglectful man! Now, papa dear, I knew you never would give your consent, and so I have just taken it without asking, and you must forgive me and welcome me back, and him, too," said the breathless young woman, "for I don't see why you shouldn't love me just as much as ever, just because he loves me too."

"Jessie! What in the world are you talking about? Why should I forgive you? What have you done?" cried her bewildered father.

"Oh, I have married Paul Despard this morning!"

Her father surveyed her one wild moment as she stood there with her white muslin and laces and apple blossoms and blushes and coming tears, while he rubbed his hands through his hair till it stood on end.

"Well!" he said. Then suddenly, with a total change of expression: "You have saved me a great deal of trouble. Here are dinner and a dozen guests waiting, and I have been writhing my way like a bookworm through the history and genealogy of the Vinca family since the days of the Pelasgi, and afraid of an Aretine dagger if I refused their alliance. Prince," he said, turning on his guest behind the screen, "whatever my own wishes might have been in the matter of which we have been speaking, circumstances have given you your answer. Permit me to present Mr. Paul Despard, my son-in-law. I trust this turn of affairs may not deprive us of the pleasure of your friendship. Good-evening—good-evening."

"He has ordered the man to drive to G street," cried Jessie, in a moment after the door slammed. "I knew he would. That Palmer girl's— Well, she's welcome, and I dare say he will be when he arrives."

"Mrs. Despard," said her father, "you must go up to dinner as you are. I don't know what your mother will say. As well as I could make out this morning, she was so bent on your marrying this princeling that for my part I am glad to be left off with Despard. It's all highly improper, though, Jessie," he said, trying to subdue too broad a smile—"improper and unfilial and—and expensive; for if I only had another daughter, I should—"

"Cut me off with a shilling? You know better, papa. You know I am your only darling, and 'all of mine is thine,'" she sang. "And besides, if you did, I shouldn't mind, provided you loved me just the same, for my husband is a rising lawyer, who has just won his second case. And now you must come up and hide me from the day of mamma's wrath. I guess you had better tell her before all the people, and then she can't scold."

But I fancy that when Mrs. Despard caught the glance of intelligence that flashed between her mother's eyes and her husband's, a little anger intruded on her joy, to think she had fulfilled, without intending it, the command, "Children, obey your parents."—*Harper's Bazar.*

A Deed of Honor.

Our little brave army on the plains is both an explorer of the wilderness and a guardian of the frontier. In order to do its double work it requires the aid of men who know both the country and the Indians. Some of these guides, such as "Old Bridger," Kit Carson, Wild Bill and Buffalo Bill, have become famous.

One of the best and bravest of these plains celebrities is Amos Chapman, who has been a government scout for the last fifteen years. He is a sober, quiet sort of a man, and so heroic that if he had lived in the age of chivalry every true knight would have greeted him as a comrade. The lofty manhood of the man is shown by one of his desperate adventures, narrated in Colonel Dodge's book on "Our Wild Indians."

In 1874 General Miles, while operating against the Indians, sent six men, Chapman being one, with dispatches to department headquarters. One morning as the party was riding along every man was wounded by a volley, and in an instant the Indians appeared on every side. Dismounting and abandoning their horses the band moved to a "buffalo wallow," a shallow depression in the prairie. By working hard and fast the depression was so deepened as to afford cover. One of the men, Smith, had fallen from his horse at the first fire and was supposed to be dead. Seeing him move slightly, Chapman said:

"Now, boys, keep those redskins off me and I will run down and pick up Smith, and bring him back before they can get at me."

Laying down his rifle he sprang out of the "wallow," ran with all speed to Smith, seized and attempted to shoulder him. "Did any of you ever try to shoulder a wounded man?" asked Chapman, when telling the story. "Smith was not a large man, one hundred and sixty or seventy pounds, but I declare to you that he seemed to weigh a ton. Finally I laid down and got his chest across my back and his arms around my neck, and then got up with him. It was as much as I could do to stagger under him, for he couldn't help himself a bit. By the time I had got twenty or thirty yards about fifteen Indians came for me at the full speed of their ponies. They all knew me, and yelled 'Amos! Amos! we've got you now!'

"I pulled my pistol, but I couldn't hold Smith on my back with one hand, so I let him drop. The boys in the 'wallow' opened on the Indians just at the right time, and I opened on them with my pistol. There was a tumbling of ponies and a scattering of Indians, and in a minute they were gone. I got Smith up again and made the best possible time, but before I could reach the 'wallow' another gang came for me. I had only one or two shots in my pistol, so I didn't stop to fight but ran for it. When I was within twenty yards of the 'wallow,' a little old scoundrel that I had fed fifty times rode almost on me and fired. I fell with Smith on top of me, but as I didn't feel pain, I thought I had stepped in a hole. The Indians couldn't stay around here a minute, the boys kept it red hot; so I picked up Smith and got safe into the 'wallow.'

"'Amos,' said Dixon, 'you are badly hurt.'

"'No, I am not,' said I.

"'Why, look at your leg.'

"And sure enough, the leg was shot off just above the ankle joint, and I had been walking on the bone dragging the foot behind me. In the excitement I never knew it, nor have I ever had any pain in my leg to this day."

The surgeon at Camp Supply amputated Chapman's leg below the knee, more than two weeks after the receipt of the wound. In a week thereafter I had to take away his clothing to keep him in bed. He is as still useful and as ready to fight as any two-legged scout.

This year we are to have a ship-load of Mormons from Europe every month.

SUNDAY READING.

Faith is not Always Faith.

Words mean very much or very little, according to the use made of them; and according to the spirit and to the measure of understanding in those who hear them. Words that are employed with reference to spiritual truths have pre-eminently a suggestive rather than a definitive value. They, peculiarly, are liable to great misconception.

Perhaps there is no word that has a wider range of values, according to the use made of it, than the word "faith." It runs from a dry and juiceless bundle of abstract statements to the life-giving and life enjoying act of connection with the personal Savior that secures rest in Him forever. In any discussion of the nature or the elements, or of the results of faith, it is all-important that it be understood on both sides of the discussion in what sense the term "faith" is used.

Religious News and Notes.

Mr. Moody expects to limit his visit to Paris to two weeks. Of course he will hold meetings.

Montana has one bishop, eight rectors, five church buildings, 386 communicants, 481 Sunday-school scholars.

Russia has 18,000,000 Protestants, and half as many Roman Catholics, and the government gives about $500,000 a year to each of the two churches.

According to the statistical report of the missionary society of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, it had among the Indians thirteen ordained and licensed preachers, seven candidates, forty ruling elders, twenty-nine deacons, twenty-four organized congregations and 527 communicants.

It has been decided to build a cathedral at Spires, in Bavaria, as a memorial of the Diet held there in 1529, in which was promulgated the famous "protest" against the Papal doctrines whence arose the name "Protestant." The king of Bavaria, himself a Roman Catholic, has given a large sum toward it.

According to the New York *Times* there were thirty-eight Presbyterian churches in that city in 1845, with a membership of 13,460. In 1872 there was one less church and a falling off of thirty-three members. In the decade that followed, for 1872 to 1882 there was a gain of four churches and 4,728 members. The Catholic church has far outstripped all others in recent growth, the Lutheran coming next, and the Episcopal third.

The New York *Evangelist* says that here are at present in the Fiji Islands about 900 Wesleyan churches and 1,400 schools. The communicants are numbered by thousands. The schools are attended by nearly 50,000 children, and out of a population of about 120,000, over 100,000 are reckoned as regular attendants at the churches. Idolatry is scarcely known, and cannibalism, for which these islands were so famous only fifty years ago, has been voluntarily abandoned save by a single tribe.

At the twenty-third annual council of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Texas the following statistics of Christian work for the past year were presented: Baptism, 383; confirmations, 146; communicants, 2,425; Sunday-school scholars, 1,641; teachers, 225; clergy, 22; lay readers, 24; Ladies Aid societies, 21; churches consecrated, 12; chapels dedicated, 1; corner-stones laid, 3; parishes and missions reported, 28. The total contributions reached $51,070, being nearly $20,000 above that of any previous year.

WISE WORDS.

Our deeds determine us as much as we determine our deeds.

Half the ills we hoard in our hearts are ills because we hoard them.

Wounds of the heart are the only ones that are healed by opening.

Great men and geniuses find their true places in times of great events.

Troubles borrowed and stolen outnumber by far all others in the world.

The means to promote any end are as necessary as the end to be promoted.

It is easy to look down on others; to look down on ourselves is the difficulty.

On the neck of the young man sparkles no gem so gracious as enterprise.

The reproaches of enemies should quicken us to duty, and not keep us from it.

He who lives only to benefit himself confers on the world a benefit when he dies.

It is easier to set a man fighting against all the world than to make him fight with himself.

In all matters of right and wrong judge for yourself, decide for yourself, stand by yourself.

When a man has not a good reason for doing a thing, he has one good reason for letting it alone.

Make no more vows to perform this or that; it shows no great strength, and makes thee fide behind thyself.

We cannot conquer fate and necessity, but we can yield to them in such a way as to be greater than if we could.

If you have an opportunito to do a generous action, do it. It is a very pleasant reflection to go to sleep with.

Man wastes his mornings in anticipating his afternoons, and wastes his afternoons in regretting his mornings.

Mirth should be the embroidery of conversation, not the web; and wit the ornament of the mind, not the furniture.

Cured by Fasting.

An inmate of the Camden county insane asylun at Blackwoodtown, N. J., Henry Clark by name, recently completed a forty-one days' fast, which he undertook in the hope that it might restore his mental faculties. Singularly enough, that result is likely to follow, in the opinion of the attendants at the asylum. The man was watched day and night, and every effort was made, short of violence, to induce him to eat, but the evidence is pretty conclusive that for forty-one days nothing went into his mouth except air and water, and only six quarts of the latter. His condition varied considerably at different periods of the fast. On the forty-second day he asked for and drank a cup of coffee, and thereafter for a fortnight has lived upon a simple vegetable diet, consisting principally of strawberries and milk. It is confidently expected that he will be discharged as a cured patient within a short time. Just what share the fast has had in his recovery it is of course impossible to say, but the case is one of interest to the medical profession.

Begin Modestly.

"The trouble with these days," says Uncle Millett, "is that people won't begin modest. Now there's my friend John ——, had a fine start in life, but he's petered out. It reminds me of what Squire N——, of Minot, used to say about his daughters, that 'they flew high, but lit amazin' low!'"—*Lewiston Journal.*

FACTS AND COMMENTS.

An area of 93,000 acres has been planted with trees in Kansas under the new law relating to arboriculture. The cotton tree was largely planted on account of its rapid growth, and 6,000 acres were set with walnut trees. The expectation is that this will operate, in course of time, to relieve the climate of its extreme dryness.

Captain C. W. Williams, of the United States army, has invented an apparatus for establishing telegraphic communication between railway trains moving on the same line of road from any point and at any time. It is claimed that once perfected the system will prove an effectual preventive of collisions, and among railroad men as well as the people at large will be hailed as a great scientific triumph in the interest of human life and safety.

The census returns of manufactures in twenty cities give the following figures in regard to the employment of children in factories: Philadelphia, 14,350; New York, 8,928; Cincinnati, 5,024; Chicago, 4,799; Baltimore, 4,111; Brooklyn, 3,423; Boston, 1,228, Cleveland, 1,385; Detroit, 1,220; Newark, 2,586; Jersey City, 750; Pittsburg, 3,235; Providence, 1,510; Milwaukee, 965; San Francisco, 1,081; St. Louis, 2,942; Washington, 257; New Orleans, 552; Louisville, 1,025. This is a considerable army of infantry growing up in factories to be future citizens.

A report on agriculture in Italy by Secretary of Legation Beauclerk has lately been presented to the British parliament. Real agricultural progress has been made in some parts of the country, but a sad amount of misery exists among the rural laborers. The land is burdened with an overpowering taxation, and, while the main remedy talked of is education, the demands are for relief from moral and physical suffering. "Knowledge without means," says Mr. Beauclerk, "is of little use. When the great mass of land owners have hardly enough to live on, how can they lay out money in improvements? For small proprietors and renters it is impossible, while there are few large estates, and even these are gradually being split up by the abolition of entail and the constant subdivision of property consequent thereupon.

Not many people attach much current interest to the Tonga islands, or think of them, save as having given a name to the perfume of snuff. Yet King George, monarch of the 150 islets and their 25,000 inhabitants, is second to none in royal dignity. He has a parliament, containing a treasury bench and an opposition, and in 1870, when the Franco-German war broke out, he issued a solemn proclamation of "strict neutrality." His son, David Unga, is equally ambitious, and aspires to nothing less than a marriage with some royal princess enrolled in the Almanach de Gotha. But royal sire and royal son together do not surpass in splendor one of their own subordinates, the governor of Varari, who sways delegated authority over some 2,000 persons. He lives in a gorgeous palace, has his table furnished with gold and silver plate, is attended by liveried retainers, and wears a resplendent court costume that cost $1,000.

Although almost an infant compared with the original States of the Union, California must be accorded the van as an industrial, money-making State. Beginning its career by gold mining, the development of silver-mining, which soon followed, proved almost as remunerative. Then wheat-raising became a most flourishing industry, and now we are told that the yield of the vineyards and orchards promises to become even more important than the cereal harvest. Nearly 10,000,000 gallons of wine are produced in the State annually. No trustworthy statistics can be obtained as to the total quantity of fruit grown, but the report says that 2,000,000 pounds of dried, 4,086,430 pounds of canned and over 7,000,000 pounds of green fruit came eastward by rail last year. These exports obtained very remunerative prices, the grapes, plums, pears, apricots and peaches being in especial request, and the California orange is also said to be coming into vogue. Only four or five years ago the price of grapes on the spot ranged from $8 to $9 per ton for ordinary sorts to $15 or $20 for the choice varieties. These prices have already doubled, and, as viniculture presents few difficulties in California, those engaged in it are reported to be making splendid profits. Unfortunately, the phylloxera has made its unwelcome appearance in several places, and the California farmers may possibly discover, therefore, that wheat-growing pays best, after all.

The census statistics relating to American fisheries are interesting reading. These figures show fisheries to have been worth in the value of products the very handsome sum of $45,000,000 in the year 1880. This was the price, moreover, that was paid to the producers simply. At wholesale prices the pecuniary return for the same products reached the neat little fortune of $90,000,000. The products included dried cod and pollock, smoked herring, halibut and mullet, pickled and spiced fish, salt mackerel, canned salmon, lobsters, clams, oysters, crabs, shrimps, cod and sardines. The consumption of these is constantly increasing abroad, and very profitable sale for them has been built up in England, France, and Germany. As yet it appears, however, the pickled fish of American waters are but seldom sent abroad, although great quantities of pickled fish are consumed in Europe. It is recorded that since the Berlin exhibition of 1880 American fish have become popular on the continent and agencies for their sale have been established in very many of the leading cities of Europe. Another fact of interest is that the boneless American codfish has been adopted as a standard article of food by many regiments of the German army. Proof of this growing popularity of our fish is afforded in the statistics of exports to Europe. In 1869 the exports of fish reached only $134,783, according to a local commercial journal. Last year there was shipped abroad $1,902,100 worth of fishery goods. Of this amount $403,629 was received from the exports of oysters to England alone.

Simple Fractions.

An Austin teacher was explaining fractions to a rather dull boy.

"Now, suppose you and your little sister were under a tree, and you found a peach, and you wanted her to have as much as you, how would you go about it?'

"Shake her down another peach out of the tree, and give her the littlest one."—*Siftings.*

The director of the United States mint estimates the circulation of the principal countries of the world at: Gold, $3,221,000,000; silver, $2,538,000,000; total specie, $5,759,000,000; of paper, $3,664,000,000.

WITTY "BILL" TRAVERS.

Amusing Anecdotes of a Prominent New York Broker Who Stutters.

Mr. William R Travers is a broker, banker, financier and capitalist. He is really interested in the development of the horse, and to his energetic efforts the establishment of the sport of horse-racing in the North permanently is largely due These things would have given him a prominence in the metropolis unquestionably, but the reputation and fame he enjoys are due more to his wit and humor than to anything else. This is all the more remarkable since he neither writes nor makes speeches in public. His witticisms are usually made in private circles and for currency must depend entirely upon the circulation given them by the listener or the victim. His wit is kindly and his humor mellow. Sometimes it stings, yet it is not malicious, though it often borders on truth too closely to always be comfortable for the object of the barbed words. Mr. Travers is a native of Baltimore, and was a man grown and married before he left Maryland for the metropolis. Mr. Travers is now touching closely upon sixty, though he bears his years well. He is tall, slim and wiry. Perhaps upon seeing him for the first time the beholder would be surprised, for by some absurd process of reasoning which is never justified we associate wit with shortness of stature and humor with rotundity of person. However one needs but a glance at Mr. Travers' face to perceive the humor lurking in the lines of the mouth which, ever in repose, seems always on the point of breaking into a laugh, though it rarely reaches it. His eyes are soft and kindly, withal sparkling with that mischief which is irrepressible. Apart from his wit, Mr. Travers is a most interesting man, and his talk is graphic, incisive and epigrammatic, and over it all fancifully plays his humor, giving zest and point to all he says. Because he has great reputation for wit, humor and geniality it will not do to assume that his mental qualities are summed up with that statement. He is a strong, wise and able man, well-informed and a thorough man of business and affairs He has an obstruction of speech which has undoubtedly kept him off the platform, for other qualities which he possesses would naturally lead him there but for this stammer. Yet, so far from its being an affliction, in the sense of its being a bore and annoyance to others, it seems to sharpen the point of his wit and to give zest to his sayings. In fact, much of the spice would be lost if the stammer were gone.

Anything and anybody falls subject to his wit and he does not spare himself or his stammer. Shortly after he had removed from Baltimore to New York city he met upon Broadway an old friend from the former city of his residence. They were glad to meet each other, and fell into an easy chat. During the course of the conversation his friend said:

"Why, Bill, you stammer more since you have lived in New York—more than you did in Baltimore."

"B-b-bigger place," replied Travers. This delightfully illogical reason sufficed as an explanation.

Upon settling in New York he became a member of the stock exchange. During the call of the list he essayed to bid upon one of the stocks and at the same time another broker bid the same price. A dispute followed as to whom it should be awarded. His opponent set up the claim that he had named the price first. To this Mr. Travers replied:

"It m-may-b-be, Mr. P president, that M-mr. Jones g-got through b-before d-did, b-but I'll b-be hanged if I d-didn't b-begin b before he d-did."

Amid the roar of the exchange the stock was awarded to him.

But Travers does not always come off first in his encounters. One day, after the close of the board, he was going uptown with several brokers. When opposite old St. Paul's he saw a man offering for sale a number of parrots.

"H-hold, b-boys," he said to his companions, "we'll have some f-fun." Then addressing the man and pointing to one of the parrots, he asked: "C can that p-parrot t talk?"

"Talk?" replied the man, in tones of great contempt. "If he can't talk better than you can I'll wring his blame neck."

"C-ome on, boys. The fun is p-post-p-poned until until another d-day," said Travers. And later, as his companions were still roaring, he said: "There's n-no n-necessity of saying anything ab-about this to the b-boys, and I'll pay for the b-bottle."

Some time ago a young man made a considerable sum of money in Wall street under Mr. Travers' advice When the money was turned over, the broker told him that he would be very foolish if he ventured his gains again and advised him not to imagine that he had solved the problem of success in Wall street but to safely invest his money, reserving a part to purchase a home for his family. The advice was followed and Travers assisted in the selection of the house, Some time after the young man was settled he met Travers and was asked how the house suited.

"The house is all right, Mr. Travers," was the reply. "But I am very much troubled with rats."

"G-get a c cat," stuttered Travers.

"I've had a dozen, but the rats actually drive them out of the house."

"G-get a d-dog," urged Travers. "I know where you c-can g-get a g-good d dog. Harry Jennings is m-my friend and he won't cheat you. I'll g-go with you."

So they set out together, and reaching the dog fancier's place, examined the dogs for sale and one was selected. Harry then put a dozen rats or more in the pit and the dog was thrown in to show how quickly he could kill them. The dog did dispatch them, one after the other, until only one was left. He was an old graybeard—nearly as large as the dog. As the terrier made for it, it sat upon its haunches and caught the dog by the lower lip instead of being caught by the dog. The terrier yelped and ran about the pit shaking and trembling, but Mr. Rat held on firmly, terrifying the dog out of all his canine senses.

Travers was running around the pit in great excitement, and finally shouted out:

"B b-buy the—b-b-buy the r-rat!"

"Larry" Jerome is celebrated as a story-teller in New York circles. His presence is always welcome, for he has always a good story to tell, a fresh one, and he rarely repeats himself. For this reason he is always considered a good addition to every circle. One day he had been entertaining a few friends at the Manhattan club, when the clique was joined by Travers. After a while 'Larry' exclaimed:

"Oh, Bill, by George I've got a new story. Something entirely fresh! I'll tell it to you if you'll listen."

"All right," said Travers, with an air and tone of great bravery and courage. "I'll stay if the r-rest will."

The story was never told, but Jerome paid for the wine amid the laughter of his friends.

There is a gentleman, who is a gentleman in the sense that he is a man of mild and gentle manners, always courteous and polite, but he has the weakness of philosophizing on the commonplaces of life.

Standing at the club window with Travers a short time ago, he pointed to a man upon the opposite side of the street and said:

"The coincidences of life are singular and frequent. Occult influences draw men together and into juxtaposition, when they are not acquainted at all, have no knowledge of each other or no connection. What is there between that man and myself? I don't know him, his business or his ends? Yet if I have met him once this week I have met him a dozen times. If I have met him once to day I have met him four times in different parts of the city, and now I gaze out of the window and see him again."

"P p-perhaps he's a d-d-detective," practically observed Travers.

The disgusted philosopher sought refreshment from the steward.

Sultan and Khedive.

The disturbances in Egypt bring into conspicuous view the peculiar relations between the sultan of Turkey and the Egyptian khedive.

For many centuries Egypt was a subject province of Turkey. It was ruled over by governors appointed by the sultan. In 1811, however, Mehemet Ali, who was at that time governor, rose in revolt against the sultan's authority, and made himself master of Egypt.

Mehemet was thus the founder of the dynasty which now reigns at Cairo. The present khedive, Tewfik Pasha, is Mehemet's great-grandson. In 1842 the sultan recognized this new dynasty, and decreed that the Egyptian throne should descend in Mehemet's family according to the law of hereditary succession in Turkey. Still, Egypt did not become wholly independent of the sultan's rule. It continued to be subject to him, in so far as foreign affairs and the army were concerned. The "Viceroy of Egypt," as he was then called, could not send envoys to foreign courts, but was represented at them by the Turkish envoys. Nor could the viceroy maintain a native army or navy of his own. Egypt was garrisoned and protected by Turkish troops. Egypt, moreover, was obliged to pay a large annual tribute to the sultan. Later on larger liberties were conceded to Egypt by its Turkish suzerain. In 1866 the title of the Egyptian ruler was, by a firman of the sultan, changed from "Viceroy" (which meant simply the sultan's representative in Egypt) to "Khedive-el-Misr," usually called "Khedive," which, in the Arabic tongue, means "King."

At the same time Egypt was granted the right to send envoys abroad and to maintain a native army and navy. But the sultan still remained the suzerain (or imperial ruler) of Egypt; and an annual tribute of $1,875,000 a year was paid (and still continues to be paid) into the sultan's treasury. This is practically the relation which exists to day between the sultan and the khedive. The sultan still exercises a kind of exterior control over Egypt; and claims the right to enter Egypt and quell revolt, and to depose or sustain the reigning khedive. Meanwhile the interests of various European powers—notably of England and France—have had a singular and complex influence on the destinies of Egypt; and these two powers by a system called 'Control," have been practically governing Egypt, over the khedive's head, for the past four or five years. England insists on controlling Egyptian policy by reason of the facts that she holds a predominant financial interest in the great Suez canal; that that canal is the nearest military way between Europe and the British empire of India; and that eight per cent of the mercantile tonnage which passes annually through the canal goes under the British flag. Besides, Englishmen hold a large quantity of the Egyptian bonded debt, and wish to protect the payment of its interest by managing Egypt's financial affairs.

The interest of France in sharing the English control in Egypt is two-fold. France, too, holds a large portion of the Egyptian bonds. Besides this France has recently undertaken to annex Tunis, a neighbor of Egypt, and a Mohammedan state; and is anxious to limit as far as possible the sultan's influence in North Africa. Both England and France have appealed to the sultan to use his authority to put down Arabi Bey's revolt, and have thus once more acknowledged the sultan's right to interfere in Egypt. They both also wish to sustain Tewfik on the Egyptian throne, for he has proved a willing instrument in their hands, allowing their commissioners to practically rule the country.—*Youth's Companion.*

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

The only animal now in existence having a hand similar to that of the fossil flying-reptile, the pterodactyl, is the bat.

Skins of the prairie dog, an animal so abundant in Texas as to be a nuisance, are recommended as a material for the manufacture of gloves.

Lunar rainbows are occasionally seen, but as the light forming them is borrowed from the sun, they present the same features as do solar ones.

The white, shaggy horse of the elevated plains of Pamir, in Central Asia, is by some regarded as the original stock of the many existing species.

Milnes' tremor indicators, for the purpose of estimating the amount of motion in a mass, are so sensitive that they record a movement of 1-10,000 of an inch.

According to the report of the Paris electrical exhibition judges, the greatest efficiency of incandescent electric lamps cannot be assumed to be more than 300 candle lights for each horse-power of current.

Straps made from various materials have been tested by Herr Weinlig, who finds that the straps of Russian hemp are about ten per cent. stronger than those of Italian hemp, and twice as strong as those of cotton.

A rail for common roads has been introduced in France. It is imbedded in concrete and is flush at the edges with the roadway. From the sides it slopes down to the center, so as to enable the wheels of vehicles to retain their place upon it. The estimated cost is about two dollars a yard.

Planters in Jamaica, encouraged by the success of the experiments conducted at the Botanical gardens, Kingston, have in a measure ceased to devote their whole energies to the production of sugar They have now begun to introduce chinchona with great profit, and they have lately done much to make vanilla, cocoa and other indigenous plants of commercial value Besides oranges, bananas, pine-apples, limes, mangoes and other fruits, grapes are now grown for export.

The United States has exported to England since 1878, each year, nearly 45,000,000 cwt., or considerably more than half of all her wheat imports.

Midsummer.

Life is a splendid flower
With its tender leaves uncurled,
With its passionate breath of an hour
On a thousand breezes hurled!

Giving, ay, giving to all
The throbs of a heart so sweet!
What though its petals fall
To lie 'neath the careless feet?

We live in a world of bloom,
We are lost in a sea of sound,
We are wrapt in a rare perfume,
We are lost in a joy profound!

Ah! sweeter for us the notes
Than fairy bugles wind;
And rich are the sunset dyes,
But man is dull and blind!

Oh, Life, with your wondrous song
That angels might long to sing,
Shall we think of our sin and wrong,
Of our sorrow's pain and sting?

Shall we dwell on our discontent,
And the sin that gave it birth?
Not while a sky of tend'rest blue
Broods o'er a perfect earth!

Life! You are true and sweet,
And God is the heart of all—
In the daisy at my feet—
In the south wind's sighing call.

I am one with the birds and flower;
I am one with the vagrant bee,
Till the joy and light of a happy world
Is centered and dwells in me.

And I revel in my domain
Till the world is a pleasant dream,
And Care is but the shade
Of the cloud upon the stream.
—*Kate L. Brown, in Boston Transcript.*

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

A doughmestic difficulty—heavy bread.

"Confound it, you've shot the dog. I thought you told me you could hold a gun." Pat—"Sure, and so I can, your honor. It's the shot, sir, I couldn't hould."

Sweet girl—"Is it wicked to sing that song on Sundays?" Brother Jack—"Yes, it is wicked to sing it any day." "Why?" Because it makes people swear."

An Ohio man unpinned a tidy from a chair and wiped his nose upon it. It takes an Ohio man to solve mysteries. Now we know what a tidy is for.—*New Haven Register.*

He: "My darling, I really believe my rheumatism has wholly disappeared." She: "Oh, I'm so sorry! Now we shall never know when the weather is going to change."

We are glad to learn by a late piece of sheet music that "The Moonlight Soft is Falling." In these times of high prices it is gratifying to learn that even moonlight is falling.

Professor Proctor says that the sun never lacks a supply of fuel, which reminds us that the sun is very much like the family in the neighborhood of our woodpile.—*Statesman.*

A Pittsburg private watchman fell from a second-story window while asleep, and did not awake until somebody stepped on him. Such zeal will certainly be rewarded.—*Free Press.*

A young man who appears to have investigated the subject asserts with every appearance of candor that hummocks are always found under hammocks. This is reliable if true.

We don't see why people should think that women can't succeed in fishing. They're quite equal to flirting with three fellows and telling each one stories to make him think that he alone is loved.—*Boston Post.*

"Pause," said the highly cultivated Boston girl to her lover, who was about to kill a mosquito. "Pause: In the balanced and admirably adapted economy of nature man cannot interfere without disarranging the whole order of things." And he paused.—*Boston Advertiser.*

"But why did you leave her so hastily?" asked a sympathizing friend who was trying to console a lover for his separation from the object of his idolatry. "Oh, it was a sudden impulse." "What sort of an impulse?" "I don't know exactly," returned the sufferer, thoughtfully, "but it must have been at least a No. 12."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

A Wealthy Sexton.

Probably the wealthiest sexton in the world is the one who, every Sunday, ushers to their seats the congregation of St. James' chapel, Elberon, N. J. He is a rather short, stout man, with a round, full face, beaming with contentment and benevolence. He lives near by in a $70,000 cottage, has a bank account of several millions, and is known to the world as G. W. Childs, proprietor of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*. Never, it is said, has his obliging courtesy to strangers failed, except on a single occasion. A fussy old lady wanted a front seat, and he gave her one, close to the chancel rail. Then she wanted a prayer-book, and he hunted up one for her. "Will you please hand me that fan?" was her next request, pointing to one in an adjoining pew, and the accommodating usher complied. "Now, won't you move that footstool for me?" But, with patience exhausted, Mr. Childs was half-way down the aisle, attending to the wants of some less exacting visitors.

An Armless Horse Thief.

Dallas, Texas, has had a visit from a singular character—Jack Hall, alias No Arm Jack—en route to Stephensville jail, from which institution the prisoner escaped six months ago after receiving a sentence of ten years in the penitentiary for horse-stealing. Both his arms are off above the elbow, having been crushed in a sugar mill when he was a child, but the bones grew out several inches from the flesh, and their surfaces are rough like corncobs, and Jack writes a beautiful hand by holding a pen beside his chin and pressing the protruding bone against it. He shoots a pistol or firearms expertly, and manages a horse as well as the average two-handed man The height of his ambition appears to have been stealing horses successfully. He is about thirty years of age. He was arrested in the Choctaw Nation.

Fancy Facts and Figures.

Shampooing introduced by Babarossa, 1222.

Quail on toast first served in 65.

Free lunches introduced by Joseph into Egypt, B. C 400.

Bricks first worn in the hat by Noah, B. C. 2,000.

Bicycle first used by Ixion, 201.

Weather prophecies invented by Ananias, B. C 300.

Aprons first worn by Eve, 1.

Circulation first discovered by Harvey, 1540. Lied about by editors ever since.

First great moral show, started by Noah, B. C. 500.—*Boston Bulletin.*

The marine fauna of the coral region of South Florida is said to be a West Indian colony, engrafted on the North American fauna of the east and west coasts of the peninsula.

It is a great misfortune to have a fretful disposition. It takes the fragrance out of one's life, and leaves only weeds where a cheerful disposition would cause flowers to bloom. The habit of fretting is one that grows rapidly unless it be sternly repressed, and the best way to overcome it is to try always to look on the cheerful side of things.

A new invention promises to preserve beef or mutton while the animals are still alive. Boric acid is injected into the animal's veins, the natural circulation of the blood carries the antiseptic through every part of the body, and when the unfortunate animal that thus innocently preserves its own flesh for future consumption comes under the care of the butcher, it will be found that the mutton will keep perfectly wholesome for a considerable period.

The Centre Reporter.

FRED KURTZ ....EDITOR.

CENTRE HALL, PA., Aug. 3, 1882

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,
ROBERT E. PATTISON, of Philad.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.
CHAUNCY F. BLACK, of York.
FOR SUPREME JUDGE.
SILAS M. CLARK, of Indiana county.
FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
J. SIMPSON AFRICA, of Huntingdon.
FOR CONGRESSMAN-AT-LARGE.
MORTIMER F. ELLIOT, of Tioga.

CLINTON CO. FOR CURTIN.

It will no doubt be agreeable to every reader of the REPORTER to learn that Clinton county has unanimously instructed her delegates for the re-nomination of Andrew G. Curtin for congress. This same unanimity we expect to see seconded by our own county next Tuesday.

* * *

Beaver to Stewart: Where will we meet again for a compromise?

Stewart: Up Salt River, Nov. 8.

* * *

Gov. Curtin is taking rank as one of the foremost members of congress. His speeches are able and his views sound upon public questions. Our district may well feel proud of its representative.

* * *

Wisconsin Prohibitionists are arranging to nominate congressmen in each of the districts, which will considerably complicate matters. The hostile acts of the brewers have aroused them to action.

* * *

The Virginia straight out republicans have nominated a negro for congressman-at-large and passed a resolution censuring the administration for going with Mahone instead of with the straight republicans.

* * *

We furnish a lengthy extract of the able speech of Gov. Curtin, upon our oppressive internal tax laws, which is worthy a perusal, as it shows what an able representative the producer has in congress, and that Mr. Curtin is a champion of the interests of the laboring classes of the land.

* * *

Under Pattison's administration as Controller of Philadelphia the expenditures of that recently ring-ridden city have been reduced several million dollars, its debt has been reduced, and the tax levy reduced from $2.25 to $1.90. Here are facts for tax-payers. Here is the work of a tried reformer. If you honestly favor reform and economy, you must prove it by voting for Pattison for Governor. We want the state debt reduced, less taxation, and economy in the public expenditures instead of waste and extravagance.

* * *

Beaver, in all his speeches in this campaign, has not yet in a single sentence adverted to the real issues of the day. Come, General, face the music. How about civil service reform and the assessment of laborers in the government employ—men, women and children—to raise a corruption fund to aid in your election? Can you go before your Sunday school in Bellefonte and say that is right? Why dodge it before the people? How about the sham trial of the star-route robbers? How about the loathsome Cameron boss system—by which that "little man" bosses the entire state? Say?

* * *

The Mormons intend to contest the constitutionality of the anti-polygamy act. If the decision be adverse, the Mormons have nevertheless determined not to submit at any cost. The polygamyists, from President John Taylor down to the apostles, bishops and elders in the most extreme part of the domain, have separated from their wives and are living openly with only one. All polygamists have, under orders, resigned from all municipal offices, and monogamists, as strong in the faith as those deposed, have been selected and commissioned in their places. Every effort will be made to beat the Government on all the sections of the Edmunds act.

* * *

What do honest republicans say of the sham trial of the star-route robbers?

One of these robbers is Dorsey, a late republican United States Senator, and present head of the republican national committee.

Another of these robbers is Brady, assistant Post Master General under fraudulent Hayes.

A half dozen more of these robbers are leading republican lights.

They stole some three million dollars on fraudulent mail routes, and their guilt is undeniable.

The trial—or mockery of a trial—has has been going on for nearly a year, when it could have ended in two weeks, long ago. But the administration is fooling around with it so as to finally have it end by the rascals going unpunished.

How do you like this way of dealing with notorious thieves, honest republicans?

This is the way the republican authorities proceed with the public robbers.

When the southwestern revenue thieves were convicted and found guilty of stealing millions of the revenues, Grant left them all out of the penitentiary by a pardon—this you know is true.

When the Evans embezzlement lead to the conviction of the guilty one in Pennsylvania, in the times of "addition division and silence," Hartranft left the foul bird out of the penitentiary by a pardon. You know this is a fact.

When the infamous riot bribers, Kemble and Co., only quite recently got into the penitentiary for their attempt to bribe a four million steal through the legislature, the present governor, Hoyt pardoned them. You all know this too.

Now the present sham trial and judicial fooling with the infamous star-route thieves is for the purpose of having them escape the punishment they deserve.

Do honest republicans think it consistent to keep on voting for such a party?

* * *

PATTISON'S ACCEPTANCE.

Robert E. Pattison has addressed the following letter to the committee of the Democratic State convention appointed to notify him of his nomination for the office of Governor:

DEPARTMENT CITY CONTROLLER,
Phila., July 24, 1882.

GENTLEMEN:—I have just received your letter of July 21, advising me of the action of the Democratic State Convention. I accept the nomination for Governor, and if chosen for the office by the people I will try to perform its duties to their satisfaction.

Respectfully Yours,
ROBERT E. PATTISON.

CURTIN ON OPPRESSIVE TAX LAWS.

Extracts from Gov. Curtin's speech in the House on June 27.

ARBITRARY AND OPPRESSIVE TAX LAWS,

Early in this session, the gentleman from Missouri, [Mr. Hatch], introduced a bill to relieve the onerous taxation from which the tobacco interests of his constituents suffered. He represented that law as it then existed resting oppressively upon a large portion of his constituency, and his presentation was so clear and the justice of his demand so impressed the House that he came within a few votes of the two-thirds necessary to have the bill taken up out of order and passed; and yet the number of amendments offered to this bill, directed to the relief of that interest by that gentleman and others, not one of them was accepted by the majority.

Gentlemen had changed their views and political considerations had affected their judgment and conscience and the force of dicipline made the majority solid in the House with rare exceptions. I voted for every amendment offered to the bill to give relief from this oppressive tax and the manner of its collection, and I cannot be but of the opinion that this bill when passed will offer no relief to that industry without that provision in it.

I will not pretend to offer to this House the various acts of Congress on the taxation of tobacco and its means of collection that have been reiterated over and over again and are well understood, but will confine myself to a presentation of the various laws and their oppressive features as briefly as possible.

The dealer in tobacco who is licensed pays an annual fee of $25. The farmer who produces the tobacco can sell to him, but only by the bale or hogshead. There is a fictitious retail dealer in leaf-tobacco, so called, but there is none in fact, and the proviso of the statute is a delusion, for the very conclusive reason that the law which pretends to license him to deal in leaf-tobacco by retail fixes the tax and license he is required to pay so high that it is imposible for any one to follow the business. For example, he is to pay a license of $500, and for every dollar's worth of tobacco he deals in over $1,000 he is required to pay fifty cents to the Government. Of course no one can afford to follow a business in which he is required to pay one-half of its proceeds as a tax, and it follows as a logical consequence that there are no retail dealers in leaf-tobacco; and therefore no one of that class fixed by law to whom the producer can sell in quantities less than a hogshead.

This must necessarily prove oppressive to small farmers who do not raise a hogshead of tobacco. There is a pretense in the bill now in consideration that the small producer may be relieved by a reduction of the licence of the dealer in leaf-tobacco to $250, and requiring him to pay thirty cents on every dollar's worth of tobacco he sells over $1,000; but this of course is quite as much a prohibition to retail dealers as the provision in the law it is intended to repeal, for no one can afford to pay a licence of $250 and then pay thirty cents on each dollar of the proceeds of his business for all he sells over $1,000 worth. So in this respect this bill is simply a deception, unworthy of our Government, and was drawn in ignorance of the law or was designed for the continued oppression of that class of people of the United States who are producers of tobacco in small quantities.

THE TAX GATHERER AND THE TOBACCO TAX.

I notice that in June, 1880, Congress passed a law permitting parties who paid a licence of $5 to buy leaf-tobacco by retail to the amount of 25,000 pounds per annum, to such licensed dealers the farmer was allowed to sell his tobacco in any quantity provided he raised it on his farm or received it as rent from tenants, but even this trifling boon to the small farmers and producers is taken away by the bill under consideration.

Mr. Speaker, I will present a case which might readily occur, and it shall not be located in the South, where the production of tobacco is one of the great staple industries, nor will I draw this question geographically. I will suppose that a farmer in Lancaster county, Pa., where the tobacco crop this year is estimated at $4,000,000, may wish to cultivate four acres of ground which he owns and where he lives. From one acre he may produce potatoes, from another turnips, from a third corn, and from the fourth tobacco. The sweat of his face falls on all alike from the time he puts the seed in the ground until his crop is matured and mother earth renders back to him the reward of his labor. The crop raised by this man, except that upon one acre, is as free as the air he breathes.

Beneficent Providence gives to all alike the earlier and the later rains, with the warmth necessary to give productive earth all the stimulants which will reward his labor. All the employments of nature, the appliances, care, attention, and work, come to all that he has placed in the earth in full confidence of return. The man is no doubt a good citizen—for the people of Lancaster county are generally law-abiding and industrious—and pays all his dues to the Government and honestly discharges all other personal and relative obligations. He takes the product of the three acres in corn, potatoes and turnips and sells them where he can get the best market, and applies the proceeds to the support of himself and his dependants, but the product of the acre of tobacco he dare not sell except to the licensed agent of this Government.

The Federal power of this great people, having its seat in this Capital, with all its appliances and appointments, watches that tobacco as it grows and unfolds its leaves and is prepared for the harvest of maturity, and through its agencies, its collectors, its licensed dealers, its privileged class declares that as to the production he is no free man, and that he shall sell and sell only where this central Government directs, and by and through the agents it has licensed. I can conceive of no reason why the iron hand of this Government should be laid upon that acre and its production while it does not rest upon the other three nor why, according to our great living policy of right and equality he should not be at liberty to cultivate and sell the product of the soil where he pleases. As our Government, which is an emanation from the people, should be parental we disturb this harmony and that generous quality by an espionage searching as are the laws to which I have alluded, and the citizens who discharge the duties imposed by such laws become as distasteful and odious as was the tithe-gatherer in England, the gauger, excise man, and agent in Ireland, and the oppressive exactions made by the farmers of the revenue from the Christian people of the provinces of Europe dominated by the Turk.

IS VICE LEGALIZED IN PUBLIC REVENUE?

It is said that tobacco is a luxury. That is no reason for discrimination and for an unjust and odious tax. There are thousands of luxuries that are not taxed. The cereals and meat maintain life, and that is about all that is given to labor. Wealth can purchase luxuries, and most of the luxuries can only be enjoyed by the wealthy who can purchase them. There can certainly be no serious objections to the purchase or the use of the luxuries of life in addition to the necessaries which sustain it, provided you do not interfere with the growth and progress of the country; and the man who raises his acre of tobacco and the man who toils from morning till evening has a right to solace himself at the close of the day with the use of tobacco as those who have the right to the enjoyment of the luxuries which they purchase where they please, produce at their pleasure, and buy and sell without the interposition by this Government of a middleman, or being subjected to imposition of licensed agencies of the Government. Many productions of the earth may be considered luxuries quite as much if not more than tobacco, and all of these remain without taxation or the intervention of the Government or its agencies.

Mr. Cox, of New York. Perfumery.

Mr. Curtin. Ah, yes; I believe the tax is taken off perfumery in this bill. I do not know whether the Committee of Ways and Means, that incubated so long before proposing this bill, composed of so many of the leading and experienced members of this body, would consider perfumery a luxury, and I would therefore leave that to the credit of the Committee; but, sir, suppose tobacco should be considered a luxury and not a necessity of life, and for the present we will take whisky and malt beverages as luxuries. If their use is a vice and immoral and tending to corrupt and debase all who use them, is it any reason why this Government should relieve such immorality or cure such vices by the imposition of an unjust and discriminating taxation, and thus raise money to defray the expenses of the Government and afford opportunities or lavish appropriations from a plethoric Treasury, and fail to tax other vices quite as common and more injurious and demoralizing in their practices?

* * *

The Egyptian trouble summed up short, stands about as follows:

The Porte has announced its readiness to send troops to Egypt. Arabi Bey has informed the Sultan if troops are sent he will oppose them by force. The motion for a war credit was passed in the House of Commons. The greater part of the Egyptian troops are said to have retired from Alexandria to Damanhour. Another large fire has broken out in Alexandria. Arabi has announced his intention of defending Egypt to the last extremity, he continues to receive marks of confidence from the people, and that he receives the support of the best class of Musselmans, including the princess of the Khedive's family at Cairo. Lord Dufferin says that the Sultan should declare Arabi a rebel before sending troops to Egypt. Admiral Seymore has sent a letter to the Khedive saying that the object of the English intervention is to restore order.

The Egyptian Government at Cairo reaches the rest of mankind, in an official telegram dated on Wednesday. It announces the defeat of the British in two engagements, and that Arabi's army is rapidly increasing, and his cause is supported by the Khedive's family at Cairo. It is stated in this dispatch that Italians, Swiss, Germans and French remain in the public administration of affairs, which is a good answer to British stories of the massacre of Christians. From British sources there are statements of renewed activity within Arabi's lines outside of Alexandria, which may mean an attempt to drive the British outposts back to the city or possibly compel its evacuation by the land forces. Every thing goes to show that England in this Egyptian matter has one of the biggest undertakings of late years. In August the overflow of the Nile takes place and the sickly season sets in, which is death to the Europeans. The Egyptians other means failing, will fight the English as the Dutch did the Spaniards, by cutting the canals and dykes flooding the country.

Another Cairo dispatch says: It has been nearly impossible to get any news from Alexandria this morning. The only report received which has any good authority is that in this morning's engagement Arabi's forces carried everything before them, driving the British from the field and back of Ramleh, where they took refuge in a strong entrenchment erected under cover of the guns of their ships, leaving forty killed on the field, besides a great number wounded. This report says the native troops fairly overpowered the English, notwithstanding the most stubborn resistance.

Reports have been received at London from Cairo that in the morning's attack by Arabi upon the English force between Ramleh and Aboukir, the English were defeated and driven back of Ramleb, losing forty killed. The report is believed to be untrue.

* * *

Cameron's Chairman, Tom Cooper, is assessing every office-holder in the State he can lay hands on, men, women and children; rich Federal, State and municipal officials down to day laborers and boys working at odd jobs. This induces these remarks by the New York *Herald*:

The dirty business of assessing the office-holders and government employes in Pennsylvania by the managers of Boss Cameron's canvass there goes on simultaneously with Boss Hubbell's Republican Congressional Committee assessments. The combination amounts to a levy of seven per cent. on the victims' salary or wages—two per cent. for Hubbell and five per cent. for Cameron. This is almost up to the Mormon tithing system. That takes one dollar in ten out of the victims' yearly earnings. This takes one dollar in thirteen. That is to say, Hubbell and Cameron together are within three per cent. as exacting as Brigham Young was * * * The Cameron State Convention, for the assistance of whose nominations Mr. Thomas V. Cooper collected these sixteen dollars from Mr. Joseph Bell, was held at Harrisburg on the 10th of last May, and then and there passed the following resolution:

Resolved That we condemn compulsory assessments for political purposes.

The press reports the next morning remarked that "there was ironcal laughter in the Convention when this virtuous resolution was read."

* * *

GOOD REPRESENTATIVES NEEDED.

The following from one of our subscribers and untiring and sincere democratic workers, we can heartily endorse:

The importance of nominating good, strong, intelligent men as candidates for the Legislature can not be over estimated. The coming session will be of great moment to the Democrats of this county. We are now in a Democratic congressionals, senatorial and judicial district; we can be kept in democratic districts if we send men to the legislature who have capacity, and intelligence. Some people have come to think that most any kind of a man will do for a representative, so they will if you you do not care how you are represented, but this sending any kind of a man to the legislature is what brings the office as well as the whole legislature in disrepute among the people. If we desire good legislature we must send good men of strong characters, and sound integrity to the legislature.

The importance of the coming session of the legislature to us is recognized to be so strong that Senator Alexander's renomination in the district is about conceded. This being the case the representatives should be the most active, intelligent and able men the people can positively secure.

Strange as it may seem the list of candidates is not very large. The whole side of the county north of Nittany mountain presents only two candidates. This can only be accounted for by the fact that one of these candidates, John A. Woodward, is conceded, by all who know him, to be the very man the people need. Mr. Woodward is well educated, in ability he is very strong, of large experience and information. He comes from the best of democratic stock in Pennsylvania, being a descendant of the family of Woodwards that has given their members, at least, to the Judiciary of the state, and supplied honorable men to almost every walk of life. If the democracy of Centre county shall nominate John A. Woodward for the Legislature they will make no mistake. No more honorable, honest or competent man has ever asked office at the hands of the people of the county.

* * *

Maine politics are to be still further complicated by an Independent Republican convention. After Pennsylvania, Maine is about the worst boss-ridden State in the Union.

* * *

EGYPT.

A Powder Magazine Blown Up and A Fort Destroyed.

Alexandria, July 29.—The British this morning blew up a large powder magazine at Mekherroni, from which it was said Arabi Pasha had recently taken stores. The fort at Gabari was also destroyed this morning. There appear to be some doubts as to whether a bombardment of the forts will take place, it being supposed that the prisoners held by the Egyptians are confined therein.

* * *

—The REPORTER for the campaign only 35 cts. Reader, send at least one or two names, and help the cause of right against bosses and corruption.

DEMOCRATIC DELEGATE ELECTION AND COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Democratic voters of Centre county will meet at the regular place of holding the general election for their district, on SATURDAY, August 5, 1882, to elect delegates to the Democratic County Convention. The election will open at two o'clock, p. m., and close at six o'clock, p. m.

The delegates chosen at the above time will meet in the Court House, at Bellefonte, on Tuesday, the 8th day of August, at two o'clock, p. m., to nominate one candidate for Congress, subject to the decision of the Congressional Conference, one candidate for State Senator, subject to the decision of the Senatorial Conference, two candidates for the Legislature, one candidate for Jury Commissioner, one candidate for Coroner, and to transact such other business, as the interests of the party may require.

The number of delegates to which each district is entitled is as follows:

Bellefonte, W. W.	1	Haines	5
" N. W.	2	Harris	8
" S. W.	3	Howard	2
Milesburg	1	Huston	1
Millheim	2	Liberty	2
Unionville	1	Marion	2
Howard boro	1	Miles	6
Philipsburg	5	Patton	1
Benner	4	Penn	3
Boggs	4	Potter, north	3
Burnside	1	" south	4
Curtin	2	Rush	4
College	2	Snow Shoe	3
Ferguson, old	3	Spring	4
" new	1	Taylor	1
Gregg, South	5	Union	1
" North	2	Walker	5
Half Moon	1	Worth	1

Total.. 92

The delegate election must be conducted strictly in accordance with the following rules:

The said delegate elections shall be held by an election board, to consist of the members of the county committee for each district and two other Democratic voters thereof, who shall be appointed or designated by the County Committee. In case of any of the persons constituting the board shall be absent from the place of holding the election for a quarter of an hour after the time appointed by Rule First for the opening of the same, his or their place or places shall be filled by an election, to be conducted viva voce, by the Democratic voters present at the time.

Every qualified voter of the district, who at the late general election voted the Democratict ticket, shall be entitled to a vote at the delegate election; and any qualified elector of the district who will pledge his word of honor to support the Democratic ticket at the next general election shall be permitted to vote at the delegate elections.

The voting at all delegate elections shall be by ballot, upon which ballot shall be written or printed the name or names of the delegate or delegates voted for, together with any instructions which the voter may desire to give the delegate or delegates. Each ballot shall be received from the person voting the same by a member of the election board, and by him deposited in a box or other receptacle provided for that purpose, to which box or other receptacle no person but members of the board shall have access.

No instructions shall be received or recognized unless the same be voted upon the ballot as provided in Rule Fifth, nor shall such instructions if voted upon the ballot, be binding upon the delegate, unless one-half or more of the ballots shall contain instructions concerning the same office. Whenever half or more of the ballots shall contain instructions concerning any office, the delegates elected at such elections shall be held to be instructed to support the candidate having the highest number of votes for such office.

Each election board shall keep an accurate list of the names of all persons voting at such elections, when the list of voters together with a full and complete return of such election, containing an accurate statement of such persons elected delegates and all instructions voted, shall be certified by said board to the county convention, upon printed blanks to be furnished by the county convention.

Whenever from any district qualified Democratic voters, in numbers equal to five times the delegates which such district has in the county convention, shall complain in writing of an undue election or false return of delegates or of the instructions, in which complaint the alleged facts shall be specifically set forth and verified by the affidavit of one or more persons, such complainants shall have the right to contest the seat of such delegates or the validity of such instructions. Such complaint shall be heard by a committee of five delegates to be appointed by the president of the convention; which said committee shall proceed to hear the parties, their proofs and allegations, and as soon as may be reported to the convention what delegates are entitled to seats therein, and what instructions are binding upon such delegates. Whereupon the convention shall proceed immediately upon the call of the yeas and nays to adopt or reject the report of the contesting parties; in which call of the yeas and nays the names of the delegates whose seats are contested or whose instructions are disputed shall be omitted.

All delegates must reside in the district they represent. In the case of absence or inability to attend, substitutions may be made from citizens of the district.

Delegates must obey the instructions given them by their respective districts, and, if violated, it shall be the duty of the president of the convention to cast the vote of such delegate or delegates in accordance with the instructions, and the delegate or delegates so offending shall be forwith expelled from the convention, and shall not be eligible to any office or place of trust in the party for a period of two years.

In the convention, a majority of all voters shall be necessary to be a nomination and no person's name shall be excluded from the list of candidates until after the third ballot or vote, when the person receiving the least number of votes shall be omitted and struck from the roll, and so on at each successive vote until a nomination be made.

If any person who is a candidate for any nomination before a county convention shall be proven to have offered any money, or any valuable thing, or made any promise of a consideration or reward to any delegate for his vote, or to any person with a view of including or securing the votes of delegates, or if the same shall be done by any other person with the knowledge and consent of such candidate, the name of such candidate shall be immediately stricken from the list of candidates; or if such fact be ascertained after his nomination, shall be struck from the ticket and the vacancy supplied by a new nomination, and, if in either case, such person shall be ineligible to any nomination by the convention, or to an election as a delegate thereafter. And in case it shall be alleged after the adjournment of the convention that any candidate put in nomination has been guilty of such acts or of any other fraudulent practices to obtain such nomination, the charges shall be investigated by the county committee, and such steps taken as the good of the party may require.

If any delegate shall receive any money or any other valuable thing, or accept the promise of any consideration or reward to be paid, delivered or secured to him or to any person for such candidate, as an inducement for his vote, upon proof of the fact to the satisfaction of the convention, such delegate shall be forthwith expelled, and shall not be received as a delegate to any further convention, and shall be ineligible to any party nomination.

Cases arising under the 6th, 12th and 13th rules shall have precedence over all other business in convention until determined.

That the term of the chairman of the county committee shall begin on the first day of January of each and every year.

At a meeting of the Democratic County Committee held at Bellefonte, Friday, July 14, 1882, the following committees were appointed to hold the delegate elections on the 5th of August:

Bellefonte, N. W.—W F Reber, S T Shugert, D Z Kline.
Bellefonte, S. W.—Charles Smith, Jno. Hoffer, Edward Brown, Jr.
Bellefonte, W. W.—James Schofield, Olie Meek, Wm. Green.
Howard Borough—Howard Brickley, H A Moore, A J Weber.
Milesburg—C K Essington, Geo. Campbell, O P Kreamer.
Millheim—A Walters, Jas. C Smith, W K Alexander.
Philipsburg—D W Holt.
Unionville—J C Smith, B V Brisbin, John Bing.
Benner—Uriah Stover, Jas. Henderson, George Markle.
Boggs—Charles A M'Laughlin, Col J F Weaver, Haste Lyman.
Burnside—Wm. Hipple, Benard Veidefer, John Mulholland.
College—Frank Taylor, Jas Gilliland, Wm. M'Girk.
Curtin—Fred. Robb, Michell Leathers, Wm. M'Closkey.
Ferguson, Old—A S Orendorf, J F Krebs, Geoge W Homan.
Ferguson, New—J H Heberling, D H Kustenborder, Levi Walker.
Gregg, South—M L Rishel, E C Krumrine, H B Herring.
Gregg, North—Benj. Limbert, John Rossman, Frank Yearick.
Haines—J W Russel, John J Orndorf, George Bower.
Half Moon—A T Grey, John Ward, Ellis Lytle.
Harris—James Kimport.
Howard—David Tanyer, John Glenn, Frank Confer,
Huston—J Q Miles, Daniel Irvin, Jerry Merrit.
Liberty—W H Gardner, Daniel Bitner, John H Stover.
Marion—J J Hoy, Samuel R Gettig, Lewis S Jackson.
Miles—Geo. Haines, James P Franck, Andrew Ocker.
Patton—D L Meek, P A Sellers, Ephraim Glenn.
Penn—H E Duck, And. Stover, Dan. Geary.
Potter, South—George W Spangler, W A Kerr, Joseph Gilliland.
Potter, North—J Witmer Wolf, Ellis Hosterman, John Grove.
Rush—Wm. Cullen, John O'Neil, John Cole.
Snow Shoe—Wm Haines, Michael Haley, A C Hinton.
Spring—T M Barnhart, John Carbrick, John Noll.
Taylor—Vinton Beckwith, Hiram Blowers, Samuel Hoover.
Union—Christ. Hoover, John H Stover, S K Emerick.
Walker—Andrew Kreamer, Joseph J Dunkle, A A Pletcher.
Worth—W G Morrison, John Reese, H A Williams.

By order of the County Committee.
H. A. MCKEE, Secretary. R. H. FORSTER, Chairman.

* * *

For the REPORTER.

TOUCH NOT THE LORD'S ANOINTED.

Deacon Lee, who was a kind, silent, faithful, gracious man, was one day waited upon by a restless, ambitious, worldly church member, who was laboring to create uneasiness in the church, and especially to drive away the minister.

The deacon came in to meet his visitor, who, after the usual greeting, began to lament the low state of religion, and inquired as to the reason why there had been no revival for the last two or three years past.

Now what do you think is the cause of things being so dull here?

The deacon was not ready to give him his opinion, and after a little thought frankly answered, *I don't know.*

Do you think the churches are *alive* to the work before them?

No, I don't.

Do you think the minister fully realizes the solemnity of his work?

No, I don't.

A twinkle was seen in the eye of the troubler in Zion, and taking courage, he asked:

Do you think Mr. B. is a very extraordinary man?

No, I don't.

Do you think his sermons, in the congregation's eyes, are held anything wonderfully great?

No, I don't.

Then don't you think we had better dismiss this man and have another?

The old deacon started as if shot with an arrow, and, in a tone louder than his wont, shouted: No I don't.

You talk so little, sir, replied the questioner, not a little abashed, that no one can find out what you *do* mean.

"I talked enough once," replied the old man, rising to his feet, "for six praying Christians. Thirty years ago I got my heart humbled and my tongue bridled; and ever since then I have walked before God. I then made vows solemn as eternity; and don't tempt me to break them."

The troubler was startled at the earnestness of the man, and asked: What happened to you thirty years ago?

"Well, sir, I'll tell you. I was drawn into a scheme just like this of yours, to uproot one of God's servants from the field in which He had planted him. In my blindness I fancied it a little thing to remove one of the stars which Jesus holds in his right hand, if thereby my ear could be tickled by more flowing words, and the pews filled with those who turned away from the simplicity of the Gospel. I and the men that led me—for I admit that I was a dupe and a fool—flattered ourselves that we were doing God's service when we drove that holy man from the pulpit and his work, and said we considered his work done in B., where I then lived. We groaned because there was no revival, while we were gossiping about and criticising and gushing instead of upholding the hands of our pastor by our effort and prayers—the very instrument at whose hands we harshly demanded blessings. Well, sir, he could not drag on the chariot of salvation with half a dozen of us taunting him for his weakness, while we hung as a dead weight to the wheels; he had not the spirit as we thought, and could not convert men; so we hunted him like a deer, till worn and bleeding, he fled into a covert to die.

Scarcely had he gone when God came among us by the Spirit to show that he had blessed the labors of his dear rejected servant. Our own hearts were broken, and our wayward children converted; and I resolved at once at a convenient season to visit my former pastor and confess my sin, and thank him for his faithfulness to my wayward sons, which, like long buried seed had now sprung up. But God denied me that relief, that he might teach me a lesson that every child of His ought to learn—that he who toucheth one of His little ones, toucheth the apple of His eye.

Taking my oldest son with me, I set out on a twenty miles' ride to see him. It was evening when I arrived, and his wife, with the spirit which any woman ought to exhibit toward one who had so wronged her husband, denied me admittance to his chamber. She said—and her words were like arrows to my soul—'He may be dying, and the sight of your face might add to his anguish.' Has it come to this, I said to myself, that the man whose labors had, through Christ, brought me into his fold, who consoled my spirit in a terrible bereavement, and who had, till designing men alienated us, been to me a brother—that this man could die in peace with my face before him? 'God pity me!' I cried, 'What have I done?' I confessed my sins to that meek woman, and implored her, for Christ's sake, to let me kneel before His dying servant and receive his forgiveness.

What did I care whether the pews by the door were seated or not. I would have taken his whole family to my home for ever, as my flesh and blood; but no such happiness was in store for me.

As I entered the room of this blessed warrior, whose armor was falling from his limbs, he opened his languid eyes and said: 'Brother Lee! brother Lee!', I bent over him and sobbed out, 'My pastor!' Then raising his white hand he said, in a deep impressive voice: Touch not mine anointed, and do my prophets no harm. Ps. 105:15.

I spoke tenderly to him and told him I had come to confess my sins and bring some of his fruit to him. (Calling my son to tell him how he had found Christ.) But he was unconscious of all around him; the sight of my face had brought the last pang of earth to his troubled spirit; I kissed his brow and told him how dear he was to me. I craved his pardon for my unfaithfulness, and I promised him to care for his widow and fatherless little children; but his only reply was: Touch not mine anointed, and do my prophets no harm. At daybreak I closed his eyes. I offered the widow a house to live in the remainder of her days; but like a heroine she said: 'I freely forgive you; but my children, who entered deeply into their father's anguish, shall never see me so regardless of his memory as to take anything from those who caused it. He has left us all with his covenant, God and He will care for us.'

Well, sir, those dying words sounded in my ears from that coffin and from that grave. When I slept Christ stood before me in my dreams, saying, Touch not mine anointed; do my prophets no harm. These words followed me until I fully realized the esteem in which Christ holds those men who have given up all for his sake, and vowed to stand by them evermore for His sake, even if they are not perfect.

And ever since that day, sir, I have talked less than before, and have supported my pastor, even if he is not an extraordinary man. My tongue shall cleave to the roof of my mouth, and my right hand forget its cunning, before I dare put asunder what God has joined together. When a minister's work is done in a place, I believe, God will show it to him. I will not join you, sir, in the scheme that brought you here; and, moreover, if I hear another word of this from your lips, I shall ask the brethern to deal with you as with one that causes divisions.

I would give all I own to recall what I did thirty years ago.

Stop where you are, and pray God, if perchance the thought of your heart may be forgiven you." This decided reply put an end to the new comer's efforts to get a minister who could make more of a stir. There is often a great power in the little word "no," but sometimes it requires not a little courage to speak it so absolutely as did deacon Lee—Christian Messenger.

THOSE WHO DO TOUCH THE LORD'S ANOINTED.

1. Those who do not pay the minister's salary according to contract.
2. Those who never encourage him in any good word or work.
3. Those who ever and anon, discourage him by their absence from the sanctuary, faultfinding, want of co-operation and pecuniary support, by witholding sympathy and social visits—in short by employing all their influence against him. But the want of space will allow no elaboration on any of these points.
4 Mischief-makers, complainers and unhallowed cliques.
5. Meddlers—such as infringe upon his rights and invade his legitimate province.
6. Such as abuse confidence and thus involve pastors in prodigious trouble.
7. Those who maliciously insult and abuse ministers of the Gospel. e. g. Jeroboam, I. Kings 18 6.

THE CONSEQUENCE OF A VIOLATION OF THESE PRINCIPLES.

The usefulness of the minister will be defeated.
2. These troublers will not be benefited by his ministrations.
3. Bitter regrets, as in case of deacon Lee.
4. Disappointment, as in case of Abraham. Gen. 20:7.
5. Punishment, as in case of Jeroboam. I. Kings 13:16.
6. Removal of the mischief-makers by emigration or death.
7. Perhaps final ruin in pandemonium.

IMPROVEMENT.

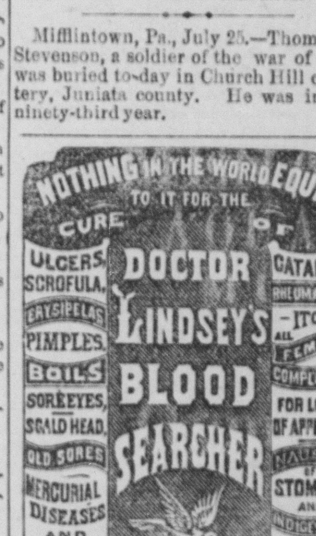
1. All mischief makers should take warning.
2 Psalm 105:15 contains a safe conduct for all ministers of religion.

* * *

Lordsburg, N. M., July 26.—A courier from Clifton reports that a large party of Indians attacked a wagon train three miles this side of Clifton yesterday morning, killing two men. The teamsters, seven in number, stood off the Indians for hours, mortally wounding one, whom they dragged into camp in the face of heavy firing, and after the fight was over scalped him and roasted him alive.

* * *

Mifflintown, Pa., July 25.—Thomas H. Stevenson, a soldier of the war of 1812, was buried to-day in Church Hill cemetery, Juniata county. He was in his ninety-third year.



NOTHING IN THE WORLD EQUAL TO IT FOR THE CURE OF
ULCERS, SCROFULA, ERYSIPELAS, PIMPLES, BOILS, SORE EYES, SCALD HEAD, OLD SORES, MERCURIAL DISEASES AND MALARIA.
DOCTOR LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER
CATARRH, RHEUMATISM, ITCH, ALL FEMALE COMPLAINTS, FOR LOSS OF APPETITE, NAUSEA OF STOMACH AND INDIGESTION. IT HAS NO EQUAL.
R. E. SELLERS & CO. PITTSBURGH, PA.
SELLERS' LIVER PILLS FOR LIVER COMPLAINT.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PIMPLES.

I will mail (Free) the receipt for a simple VEGETABLE BALM that will remove TAN, FRECKLES, PIMPLES and BLOTCHES, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, inclosing 3c. stamp, Ben. Vandelf & Co., 12 Barclay st., New York.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c.

Parties wishing the Prescription will please address Rev. E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburg N. Y.

[illegible]

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous DEBILITY, PREMATURE DECAY, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St. N. Y.

—The Reporter for the campaign only 35 cents, cash. Send us the names.

Containing all the essentials of a true tonic, and sure to give satisfaction, is Brown's Iron Bitters.

New York, July 25.—John Church Hamilton, son of Alexander Hamilton, died at Long Branch to-day.

Forest fires are raging fearfully in Michigan and extending from Glendam to within one mile of Tawas City. At Miner's one mile east of Tawas City, farm products are burning. Farmers are driving their cattle to the shore and are sending their children to town. On the east of the Tawas road, many farms and fences and much hay and grain are in flame. The loss is very great.

Invitation.

Strangers are invited to visit our store, when in Philadelphia, to leave packages there, and to make a convenience of it generally. It is a handy place, right by the new City Hall, at the very center of the city. It answers our purpose to welcome you, and to provide for such of your wants as we can.

The store is about twice as large as it was two or three years ago; made so by digging under ground and building overhead, and by extension on Chestnut street. Parts of the store are about as comfortable as any place can be; and one of the most comfortable parts is now being got ready for the rest and refreshment of strangers.

One of the pleasant things about the store always has been the fact that you can walk all over it, either alone or with a guide, without ever being asked to buy a thing. We know very well that most of you come to us for a good share of your supplies; why should we spoil your visit by intruding goods upon your attention, when you come to see the place?

But perhaps you are not coming to Philadelphia just now. Very well; take a cooler time. It's cool enough in the store, when you get here. You can write for any goods that you may happen to want; and get them, probably, just as well as if you were on the spot. Any how, you know, you can return whatever you get that you don't like.

We sell more sorts of things than we can put into an advertisement. So, whatever you want, suppose you drop us a line. We'll help you if we can.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Chestnut, Thirteenth and Market streets, and City-hall square, PHILADELPHIA.

Our Record of the Past a Guarantee of the Future.

M. M. HILLIARD'S
GREAT PACIFIC
-EQUESCURRICULUM-
MENAGERIE,
AQUARIUM,
MUSEUM,
---AND---
Gymnasium !

Charles Madden,

America's Own Famous Wit and Jester; his happy Hits and Witticisms, Rollicking Fun and Mirth-Provoking Repartees have justly given him the title of Clown of Clowns.

Signor Morenci,

EUROPE'S GREATEST PANTOMIMIST.

B. Stowe

Will introduce his Wonderful TRAINED STALLIONS, "Excelsior" and "White Hawk," at each performance.

One Ticket, One Price to all Advertised Shows,

ADMISSION, . . 25 CENTS.

TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY,

RAIN OR SHINE. Doors open at 1 and 7. Performances commence one hour later. ONE TICKET, ONE PRICE to all advertised Shows.

Admission, only 25 cents

AT CENTRE HALL, ON FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1882.

For Samples of all kinds of Dry Goods send to Strawbridge & Clothier 8th & Market Sts. Philadelphia.

NEW SUMMER RESORT.

SPRING MILLS HOUSE,
SPRING MILLS, CENTRE COUNTY, PA., TERMINUS OF THE LEWISBURG & TYRONE R. R., AND SIX MILES FROM CENTRE HALL.

This is a new house and newly furnished with everything tending to comfort and convenience of guests. The air is invigorating and perfectly free from malaria, and particularly favorable for the restoration to health of persons afflicted with pulmonary complaints, Malarial disorders and Hay Fever. The beauty of natural surrounding, the grandeur of scenery and the perfect purity of the air and water makes it one of the most delightful spots for health, rest and recreation. The soil is gravelly and the drainage perfect; the water pure, soft and cold from living springs. We call the attention of those desiring the comforts of a superior home to our new house, with its airy chambers for the invalid, and luxury for those seeking rest or pleasure. Plenty of game, good gunning and fishing in season—a winter and summer retreat and now open for tourists and families for season or year. In the midst of a natural park of evergreen and forest trees, interspersed with grassy spots, wild flowers, moss-covered rocks, with pleasant walks extending in every direction. The drives are delightful and exceedingly varied, over good roads along the water sides of the mountains, and on the top there are rare and grand views. Near by the celebrated Penn Caves, surpassing anything of the kind known—sailing miles under ground—and inspecting halls of great wonder of gone by ages. Carriages to the cave daily. The table is plentifully supplied with meats, milk and fresh vegetables and fruits in season, healthfully prepared and tastefully served. Good stabling accommodations.

POPULAR PRICES.

Per day, (less than a week)	$2 00
Per week, (less than a month)	6 00
Per month	20 00

Children half price.

All inquiry as to Rooms and Board will be promptly answered.

june8tf GEO. B. NASH, Manager.

J. ZELLER & SON DRUGGISTS,

No. 6 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte Penn'a,

Dealers in Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Fancy Goods &c., &c.

Pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes always kept. may187

J. L. SPANGLER, Attorney-at-Law Consultations in English and German. Office in Furst's new building

GOLD. Great chance to make money. Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered, generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve such chances remain in poverty. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. Any one can do the work properly from the first start. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfit furnished free. No one who engages fails to make money rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. 22 de y

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney-at-Law Collections promtly made and special attention given to those having lands or property for sale. Will draw up and have acknowledged Deeds, Mortgages, &c. Bellefonte, Pa. oct22

HARDWARE — STOVES.

In addition to our extensive stock of FARMERS, BUILDERS & BLACKSMITH supplies, we would call your attention to our stock of

Heating Stoves, Cooks & Ranges,

We would especially suggest in Heating Stoves the
CROWNING GLORY,
FORT ORANGE,
EASTLAKE AND
WELCOME HOME.
In Cooks the REGULATOR PIONEER
In Ranges the VICTOR & APOLLA.
A full asortment of Fire Brick and Grates on handd.
WILSON, McFARLANE & CO

Save Money When You Can !

ANY ONE CAN SAVE IT BY FOLLOWING THE ADVICE BELOW.

Groceries.

We are selling all classes of Groceries at prices below any grocery store in Bellefonte, showing a saving of 3 cents per pound on as staple an article as Coffee; 10 cents on Syrups; 2 cents on Bacon; from 10 to 25 cents per bushel on Potatoes; a few cents on every article of everyday consumption that goes into the house. Produce we always sell at same prices we pay for it, thereby saving the consumer an extra profit that is always charged by exclusive grocery stores.

Boots and Shoes.

We are selling all kinds of Boots and Shoes in wonderful large variety and extra good quality, at prices far below any exclusive shoe store in Centre County. Quality guaranteed as good as can be made, and prices speak for themselves.

Clothing.

We are selling all sizes of Men's, Youth's, Boys' and Children's Clothing at an enormous saving on any exclusive clothing store, guaranteeing linings, trimmings and workmanship superior to any other ready-made Clothing sold in this county, and equal to any custom-made work. Patches are furnished with all children's suits. We make a specialty of the celebrated Stein, Alder & Co's. manufacture, of Rochester, which is conceded by all to be the best in the United States.

Carpets.

We are selling all grades of Carpets, ranging from the cheapest to the best, at lower prices than any store in Bellefonte, and have the largest variety to be found in the County, which has only to be seen to be verified. Carpets cut, fit, made and laid down in your houses on short notice.

Dry Goods.

In Dry Goods we are determined not to be undersold, and have an exceedingly large stock, comprising everything in the line that the name implies. Dress Goods in every new shape out, Muslins, Calicos, Linens, House Furnishing Goods, in fact anything and everything, bought right and offered right.

Notions.

In Notions and Trimmings our stock is full of novelties, at the very lowest prices.

Gent's Furnishing Goods.

Hats, Caps, Shirts Suspenders, Collars Cuffs, Hosiery, etc. Just call and convince yourselves. Room won't allow us to explain fully.

Why can we do all this? Simply because we deal in everything. We make a specialty of each department; neither one branch or the other of our ever increasing business need be largely profitable, but a very small margin in either sums up to satisfy us.

All Kinds of Country Produce Wanted.

S. & A. LOEB,
THE OLDEST GENERAL MERCHANTS IN CENTRE CO.
ESTABLISHED 1852.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

Centre Hall, Pa., Aug. 3, 1882.

FRED KURTZ, ... Editor.

TERMS.—$2 per year in advance. $2.50 when not in advance. Advertisements 20 cents per line for three insertions. Yearly and half yearly ad's at special rates.

A VISIT

TO OUR STORES will both
Please and Pay you.
We have some New Goods
and Special Bargains to show
you this week.

G. R. SPIGELMYER, & Co's "Fair,"
WHITMER & Co's "Supply Depot"
SPRING MILLS.

LOCAL ITEMS.

——In Egypt Khedive is pro nounced Ked-e-we.

——Rev. D. J. Mitterling preached in the Luth. church, of this place, on last Sabbath morning.

——The best assortment of ready-made clothing in this valley at Brockerhoffs, and the largest and cheapest lot of boys' suits. Call and see.

——Rev. W. K. Foster's name was omitted last week, by mistake, from the list as a delegate to the Co. Temperance convention.

——Mr. Fred. Arnold, of Centre Hill, left four apples at this office of last year's crop. He must know the secret of keeping apples so long.

——Application will be made to the next session of the legislature for a state road from Cherry Run Station, Union county, to Woodward, Centre county.

——Mrs. Jacob Holloway, who left Aaronsburg some four years ago, is now visiting in that vicinity.

— A very welcome rain set in on Tuesday morning with prospect of continuing a few days.

——Better bargains at Brockerhoff's store than elsewhere, in dry-goods, groceries, ready-made clothing, boots and shoes.

——The Mountain Sunday School will hold a pic-nic, on the old ground, near Samuel Ripka's place, on August 12. All other schools are invited. Music by the Loop band.

——FARMERS! WHEAT GROWERS.—Farmers, now look to your interests and go to John G. Sankey, Centre Hall, to order your phosphate at wholesale rates. Bone manure a specialty.20jul6t

——Mr. T. Fleisher, writes us from St. Joseph, Mich., July 25: Our wheat crop is good; strawberries light crop; apples hardly any; corn looks good; late potatoes a full crop; grapes few.

——There will be a meeting of the Centre County Penn'a Grange at Centre Hall, Wednesday, August 9. Two sessions, 9:30 a. m. and 1 p. m. Business of interest will be presented, and all members are urged to attend.

—- Dr. Sumner Musser, who has been confined to his bed for the past few weeks, is improving and will soon be able to be up again.

——WANTED—A boy in the neighborhood of 18 years of age to learn the cabinet trade. Apply immediately at the Centre Hall Furniture rooms. tf

——Prospects are fair for the construction of a railroad from Bellefonte, by the Buffalo Run route, to the Scotia mines or State College. The Pennsylvania railroad Company gave a committee from Bellefonte a favorable hearing on a report on this route,

——Don't trouble the ladies in the hot summer seasons with canning and drying fruit, when you can get the ready article better canned and dried, and cheap as they can be bought in a raw state. It does not pay your trouble since Sechlers offer these goods so cheap.

——Since the wheat crop in this county is harvested, we learn from a number of farmers that the heads are not as well-filled as expected, and that the yield will be less than appearances indicated on the field.

——The Young Men's Christian association held a public meeting in the M. E. church, on Sunday evening last. A profitable hour was spent discussing the observance of the Sabbath.

——Mr. Edward Spangler and wife, of Kane county, Ill., who left their home last spring on a visit to Centre county friends, called upon the REPORTER. Mr. Spangler left Brush valley 15 years ago, and has become a well-to-do farmer in Illinois.

Nervousness, debility, and exhausted vitality cured by using Brown's Iron Bitters.

——Linden Hall items:—Linden Hall has a silver cornet band, which started about six weeks ago. Geo. Huss is building a new two-story dwelling. Crops good. Andy Long killed two rattle snakes on Saturday—one 4 and the other 4½ feet in length.

——Bring your produce to Brockerhoff's store, where you get the highest prices, and store goods cheap. Farmers consult your own interests and save money.

——Lock Haven market: Butter 18 to 20c per pound, eggs 20c per dozen, new potatoes $1.00 per bushel, chickens 50 to 80c per pair, lard 15c per pound, apple butter 70c per gallon, corn 90c per bushel, currents 8c per quart, gooseberries 8c per quart, huckleberries 10c per quart, cabbage 5 to 10c per head, apples 30c per peck.

——Litus, the four-year-old son of Cyrus Philips, who went from Aaronsburg last spring to Stark county, Ohio, accidentally ate some poison that had been set for rats which caused his death. Philips has been quite unfortunate; his wife having died last winter he was left with three small children, the smallest of which its grandparents took the, other two are with their father.

——A burlesque fire brigade with hideous sounding horn, bells and hose-carriage trimmed with torches wade a sudden appearance on our streets on Tuesday night about 10 o'clock amid the darkness and rain which added to the weirdness of the parade. Our first impression was that satan had pulled up stakes and was making for Washington, via Centre Hall, for new quarters.

——Judge Leonard, of Clearfield, died at his residence in that place on last Tuesday, aged about 82 years. He had been ill for some time, a gradual sinking of both body and mind continually going on until relief was given by that grim-leveler of all men—Death. The deceased was one of Clearfield's most respected citizens, and during his life had several prominent positions of trust in the county.

——The war in Egypt is going on, and England has shipped a little army of soldiers thither. Provisions will rise in consequence everywhere except at Sechlers grocery, whose old prices will be maintained, altho' it may leave them scarce any profit. No firm ever had such concern for the good of its patrons. Honest dealing always characterized them; pure and wholesome goods is what they steadily offer. No imposition in Sechler's groceries.

——The chairman of the executive committee desires to say that the success of the Sunday School Convention in Centre Hill Presbyterian Church, Aug. 17, will largely depend upon the punctuality of those in attendance. It is especially desirable that the scholars' hour begin not later than half-past one o'clock. More than one hour will be given for the basket refreshments and social pleasures at the church during the noon intermission. Preachers and superintendents giving the notices next Sunday are requested to urge this matter of prompt attendance. The principal speakers engaged will be present regardless of weather. A very enjoyable, and we trust a profitable, time will be realized by all who attend.

MADISONBURG CHIPS.

Henry Feidler's new wagon is now done—it is a daisy....Thomas Shafor took from their oats field a stalk of oats six feet three inches long....Ellis Shafor had the misfortune to loose the best horse in his stable....Miss Birdie Shafer, from Reading, the finest elocutionist in the state, will speak at the harvest home picnic....Dr. Lee has changed his residence, and now resides with Jacob W. Hazel where he also has his office. The doctor is rapidly rising....Noah's ark passed through this town again on Friday....We are glad to say that Uriah Shafer's health is improving....Jacob Frank killed a rattle snake that had 18 rattles on it....Daniel Grimm departed from this life on Sunday, July 23, and was buried on Wednesday. The family extend their heartiest thanks to their neighbors for their timely help.

THE CENTRE COUNTY SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

The thirteenth annual convention of the Centre county Sunday School Association will be held in the Presbyterian Church, Centre Hill, Pa., Thursday, August 17th, 1882. Order of exercises:

Thursday forenoon session—Conductor, Rev. J. F. DeLong, of Bellefonte.

9.30 a. m.—Scripture promise and praise service. 10 a. m.—Discussion—How shall we attract scholars to the Sunday school? 10.30 a. m.—Normal work. Christ's example in the use of the Scriptures. 11 a. m.—Elements of success in Sunday school teaching.

Thursday afternoon session—Conductor, Rev. R. Crittenden.

1 30 p. m.—Scholars' hour. Sabbath school in the Scriptures. 2 30 p. m.—Conversation—Some Sunday school mistakes. 3 p. m.—Week-day work for the Sunday school, J. W. Miller, Bellefonte. 3 30 p. m.—Business.

Thursday evening session—Conductor, Rev. S. E. Furst, Bellefonte.

7 p. m.—Service of song. 7.30 p. m.—Music in the Sunday school. 8 p. m.—Claims of the Sunday school upon the church, the home of the community. 8 30 p. m.—Possibilities of the Sunday school.

CONVENTION INSTRUCTION.

First—While the three sessions are open to the public, each Sunday school is invited to appoint two delegates, one of them, if possible, to be the superintendent.

All preachers in the county are delegates ex-officio, without appointment or special invitation. Delegates freely participate in the discussions.

Second—All delegates who desire entertainment or homes during the convention will forward their names to Rev. W. K. Foster, Centre Hall, not later than seven days previous to the meeting.

Third—Each family attending the forenoon session, expecting to remain for the afternoon, is requested to bring a basket lunch to be taken at the church during noon recess.

Fourth—Since everything worth anything costs something, each delegate is desired to come prepared to assist in defraying the necessary expenses of the convention.

Fifth—As "laborers together with God," let us all come "in the unity of the faith," praying especially that all may realize the blessing promised for those who meet "in the name of the Lord."

AUSTIN CURTIN, Pres.
CLEMENT DALE, Sec'y.

Executive committee: Revs. R. Crittenden, J. Zeigler, J. J. Lohr, Messrs. J. W. Gepheart, D. S. Keller, F. P. Green and J. C. Walker.

HILLIARD'S GREAT FAMILY FIELD SHOW.

This great and honest menagerie, trained animal and circus combination, which is to exhibit at Centre Hall, on August 11, moves steadily and sleekly on; meeting every advertisement and obligation most honorably and promptly; daily educating and amusing thousands, and leaving everywhere an illustrious reputation. It comes to us triumphant; and everything points to such an ovation as it deserves to receive, and from all classes, for the rigid decorum and scrupulous delicacy of its management are as conspicuous as its pre-eminent superiority in all other respects.

As regards the special possessions and presentations of this great exposition, they will be found duly set forth in the various advertisements; sufficient is here to say that they embrace a host of genuine features, many of which would have alone made the stock in trade of a satisfactory 50 cent show, and added to these is a grand arena, brimful of illustrious riders, super-eminent gymnasts, seven-league-boot leapers, clever clowns, and a whole caravan of acting-up, educated animals. Europe, Asia and Africa, and North and South America, rolled into one, and all for one ticket. Go! of course you will; and want to do so more.

THE INDIANS ROUTED AFTER LOOSING TWENTY KILLED.

Presido of San Francisco, July 19.—To the Adjutant General, Washington, D. C. The Commanding General, Department of Arizona, reports as follows: That Captain Caffee, in command of detachments of Third and Sixth Cavalry, overtook hostiles on the 17th, on the west branch of Chevelon's Ford, eight miles north of General's Springs, and held them till Apache column came up, when a severe fight ensued in a deep ravine, managed by Captain Caffee, lasting till night. Indians fled in the night, leaving six dead. Scouts reported twenty killed; six women and children were captured; also, thirty-two head of stock and all their camp equipage and traps. Troops lost one enlisted man and one scout killed; Lieutenants Converee and Morgan, Third Cavalry, and five men wounded, two dangerously. Hostiles were led by Nahtithis, one of the Cubicu prisoners, and consisted of other released prisoners and renegade scouts. Mason's command joined Chaffee in the night, and must be in persuit of fugatives.

[Signed] McDOWELL,
Major-General.

Henry W. Lohmeyer, a Philadelphia provision dealer, has a young, pretty and loving wife. He was exceedingly desirous of offspring, and at the end of two years of a married life Mrs. Lohmeyer plotted to gratify him by pretending to give birth to a baby. In this deception she was aided by a friend, Mrs. Rosenberg. They procured an infant at the almshouse, and the husband believed he was a father. The secret was kept for three months, and was finally divulged when the almshouse authorities, discovering that there was no record of of what had become of the child, ordered an investigation. Lohmeyor has forgiven his wife, and will adopt the little one. In investigating this case, the officials found that a Mrs. Niblo had played a precisely similar trick on her husband.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

We are authorized to announce the name of Dr. P. S. Fischer, of Zion, as a candidate for Legislature, subject to democratic usages.

We are ruthorized to announce that D. F. Taylor, of College township, is a candidste for Assembly, subject to democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce the name of John A. Woodward, of Howard township, as a candidate for Assembly, subject to democratic usages,

We are authorized to announce that Henry Meyer, of Miles is a candidate for Assembly, subject to democratic usages.

READ, MARK AND LEARN—That a fine enclosed Picnic Ground with every convenience such as Swings, Croquet ground, Quoits, Pavilion, and a fine spring of pure water, plenty of shade. Music and lunch got up at moderate rates. Carriages and tickets to the cave. Societies, Clubs, Lodges, and all respectable parties for further information address

GEO. B. NASH,
13jul3m Spring Mills House,
Spring Mills, Pa.

ENCOURAGING.

Having been encouraged by the steady increase of business, I have remodeled, repainted and added to the external as well as to the internal appearance of my DRUG HOUSE, thereby making it more attractive to my customers. I would now thank my customers for their liberal patronage in the past, and solicit a continuance of the same. My stock is as near full as possible. I am in complete communication with the principal Drug Houses of New York and Philadelphia and am supplied with cuts and price lists, and anything in my line not kept in stock, will be sent for at once and delivered at the same prices that it could be bought at if you went or sent yourself. I buy my drugs for cash, pay no discounts, which enables me to sell just as cheap as any other drug store in the county. All business between dealer and customers strictly confidential.

jun22tf J. D. MURRAY,
Centre Hall.

A FIGHT WITH ROBBERS.

Reading, Pa., July 26.—The full details of a sanguinary battle with a gang of at least a dozen determined thieves were received here from the small village of Herefordville, in the eastern part of Berks county. The fight, in which guns and pistols were used, was at night, lasting about an hour resulted in the wounding of several farmers who were engaged in driving off the mob. The object of the thieves was to rob a rich farmer named Menno D. Clemmer, residing a few miles from Claytonville. The would-be robbers first made their appearance on Monday night and surrounded the house. They came in a large wagon, and it is supposed they are strangers, who were encamped in the hills near Perryville. Several attempts were made to enter the house by battering down the heavy oaken doors, but Mr. Clemmer aroused the neighbors by sharp firing at the thieves, and they disappeared. They did not return the fire, being perhaps unarmed, and it is now supposed that they had not anticipated such a warm reception.

Mr. Clemmer yesterday was impressed with the idea that the thieves would make a second attempt, and he succeeded in getting a number of neighbors to remain in his house on Tuesday night. These neighbors were armed with guns, pistols and rifles. Some of them stood guard on the ground floor, while others were stationed at the windows in the upper stories. At eleven o'clock a noise was heard on the outside and two men halted in front of the house, apparently wearing black masks. They were observed reconnoitering about the building, and a few moments later three more strangers appeared. Closly following these were three more, and finally four others arrived, making a dozen in all. Their teams must have been tied some distance away, as it was not seen near the house.

The marauders advanced toward the rear part of the house, when the farmers inside opened the doors, rushed out and discharged a volley at them. Sharp cries of pain followed, but none of the intruders dropped. They, however, fell back to the road and returned the fire, wounding W. Gaulmer in the arm with a ball from a revolver. Volley after vollew was fired at twenty yards' distance at the slowly retreating strangers, and the fire was briskly returned. During the third round James Henry was struck in the left shoulder, receiving a slight flesh wound. The night was quite dark, and the farmers kept well together and fired low. Finally one of the thieves, apparantly the leader of the gang, shouted that if the firing was not ceased they would burn down every stable, barn and house on the place. Their ammunition being exhausted the farmers fell back to Clemmer's house. It is supposed that the thieves retreated in their wagon, though two suspicious looking characters were seen in the neighborhood to-day. It is also believed that some of them were badly wounded.

ENGLAND'S CRIME IN EGYPT.

It is not a "right" that has in this case been prosecuted by force; for there is no right to prevent the Egyptians from repairing and arming forts in Egypt. The English nation had received no injury, nor was it threatened with any; by the sovereign either with or without the assent of Parliament; nor any equivalent public act whatever by any competent public person or body whatever. There is and has been in short no war at all; and it follows that there has been and is therefore no right in any British subject to break the law "Thou shalt not kill." And this law having been nevertheless broken we have Vattal's and Blackstone's authority for declaring that what has taken place is, by the law of England, not war, but brigandage and murder. Every Egyptian who has been killed at Alexandria has been simply murdered, and for every man thus murdered the blood-guiltiness lies as truly at the door of every member of the present Cabinet as though they had clubbed him to death in a London street. Murder too, is of a particular odious kind—deliberate, cold-blooded and wrought by the very strong on the very weak. The most powerful armor-clad fleet in the world has been dealing forth for one whole day and part of another death and destruction, not against equal foes, but against so-called "enemy" whose smooth-bores could scarcely reach and could never seriously injure it. We are far from saying that either Sir Beauchamp Seymour or those under his command are free from blame who engages in an unjust war, much less in an act of brigandage—but the chief, the overwhelming responsibility lies upon those who, sitting at this end of the wire, sent forth orders for the commission of what is nothing less than a crime. In that crime every man is an accomplice who does not lift up his voice against it. And we, for our part, protest against it, and denounce it as a most wicked and bloody act. What answer the members of the so-called Conservative party can make to their conscience for their complicity in, or for their applause of this act, we know not. For us who believe that the power and the repute of England are equally bound up with her resolutions to enforce her own rights and to respect those of others, we liberate our soul by protesting with all the energy of which we are capable against an act which will for ever sully her good name.—*London Vanity Fair;*

WHAT WILL MAKE THE LEWISTOWN ENCAMPMENT ATTRACTIVE.

The fact that the encampment of 8,000 members of the National Guard of Pennsylvania at Lewistown on the 5th of August will be the first time the entire body of state militia has been brought together, will make it a particularly interesting event. A circular of important orders, of which the following embraces the points of most general interest, has just been issued by Major General Hartranft. The drills will be upon division drill grounds;

First Brigade—Saturday, August 5, from 4 to 6 p. m., battalion drill. Monday, August 6, from 4 to 6 p. m., brigade drill. At 6 o'clock p. m., review by the major general. Wednesday, August 9, from 9 to 11 o'clock a. m., battalion drill.

Second Brigade—Monday, August 9, from 9 to 11 a. m., batallion drill. Tuesday, August 8, from 4 to 6 p. m., brigade drill. At 6 p. m., review by the major general. Tuesday, August 19, from 9 to 11 a. m., batallion drill.

Third Brigade—Tuesday, August 8th, from 9 to 11 a. m., batallion drill. Wednesday, August 9, from 4 to 6 p. m., brigade drill. At 6 p. m., review by the major general. Thursday, August 10, from 4 to 6 p. m., batallion drill.

The artillery will drill every day from 2 to 4 p. m., and on Friday, 11th, from 9 to 11 a. m. as directed by the artillery battallion commander. Other drills may be ordered by the brigade commanders and the artillery battallion commander at such times and places as will not interfere with this order. There will be no drills on Sunday. The regular Sunday morning inspection will be held in all the commands, beginning at 9 30 a. m. Camping parties will be detailed from each organization in suficient numbers to erect tents, etc., who will carry with them cooked rations. No sutlers, or peddlers or hawkers will be allowed entrance to or permitted to ply their vocation within the limits of the camp except the division sutler and newspaper carrier who have been appointed and officially authorized by these headquarters. Headquarters of the division will be in camp from August 5 to August 12, 1882.

HILLIARD'S GREAT SHOW.

This superb animal and arenic organization, which is to exhibit at Centre Hall, on Friday, August 11, combines ample capital with every adjunct of modern science, to gather in the most notable of living curiosities and muscular phenomena from the uttermost parts of the earth, and to present them with every elegant accessory that art can devise, to impart attractive magnificence to both spectacular display and arenic performance. It is the province of the advertisement published elsewhere, and of the attractively illustrated daily courier and other bills, to supply details, hence we confine ourselves to general outline and to recording the golden fact of a continuous success, so amply merited and so certain to be repeated here. There is, somehow, an instinctive recognition of merit in the public mind, and the evidence of this with regard to the coming super-excellent and immense animal and arenic enterprise is magestically apparent on all sides. Everybody seems bound to go, and ample are the accommodations of the towering double tents they will be fully tested; so put in an early appearance, and be thoughtfully generous enough to bring the good wife and the eagerly expectant little ones in time to see the mammoth animal wonders and dazzling attractions of the morning parade.

MEMOIR OF DANIEL GRIMM.

[By Austin L. Nestlerode.]

Once more the deep toned bell of destiny tolls in Madisonburg—sadly and slowly it peals forth its notes to inform the residents of this place that again the angel of death has done its awful work of tearing from our midst the respected and highly honored citizen, Daniel Grimm, who departed from this life on Sunday, July 23, 1882, aged 87 years, 2 months and 18 days. He was born under Washington's second administration in 1775, in Berks county, this state. He came to this valley 42 years ago where he has resided ever since. His early years were devoted to farming and continually lived the life of a peacable citizen which was the height of his ambition. He never sought for an office of any kind. His ambition for posthumous fame was very general but only for good. It was not his desire to have his name printed on the blood stained pages of our history as one who sought the life of his fellowmen on the fields of battle, but to be good and do right we—know this to have been one of his constant thoughts thus accounting for his host of friends. His neighbors, friends and family, or at least his descendants, look anxiously forward in the hope that his memory will be respectfully cherished; his faults and foibles overlooked and excused; his virtues adorned in their fairest and lovliest colors for certainly the order of a saintly life can never be lost.

Like a morsel of frankincense
Burned in the halls of eternity,
It is gone. But its odorous cloud
Curleth ever upward to the rafters of
Heaven.

To my fellow grandchildren I would say let us ever cherish him in our memory, even down in the depths of our souls let us erect a monument to his honor and glory that his severest efforts and bright est intellectual achievments will not sink forever into the dark night of oblivion. Let us grapple him to our souls with hooks of steel. Oh can we bury the lillies of his fair renown with his corpse and forget that there existed such a person as our dear grandfather? No, no, ten thousand times no! We are too far advanced in the progress of civilization to rob memory's casket of but a single pearl. And yet what is life? It seems but a single span from the cradle to the grave. During many years of trials and troubles we toil and labor to sustain that which will be snatched from us in a single moment—then all is over. Is it not then fortunate for him who can call the hour of his nativity blessed. Therefore let us reverently bow to God and in fervent prayer, asking Him for his blessings through life that when we come to die we may have the consolation that our grandfather had when he died.

MARRIED.

—On 21 July, at Centre Hall, by Rev. W. E. Fischer, George A. Stewart and Sadie A. Hile, all of Pleasant Gap.

Spring Mills Market.

Wheat,	$1.05
Rye	80c
Corn, ears, per bu.	70 c.
Corn, shelled.	90c.
Oats,	55c.
Buckwheat,	50c.
Barley	50c.
Cloverseed,	4 00 to 4.5 0
Timothy seed,	2.00 to 2.75
Plaster, ground per ton,	$9.00
Flour, per bbl	$5,00
Butter	15c
Tallow,	6c.
Lard,	12½.
Ham,	15c.
Shoulders	14c
Bacon or side,	14c
Eggs per doz.	18c

Corrected weekly by I. J. Grenoble.

Hop Bitters.

Are the Purest and Best Bitters ever made.

They are compounded from Hops, Malt, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion,—the oldest, best and most valuable medicines in the world and contain all the best and most curative properties of all other remedies, being the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth. No disease or ill health can possibly long exist where Hop Bitters are used, so varied and perfect their operations.

They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm. To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable, being highly curative, tonic and stimulating, without intoxicating.

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are, what the disease or ailment is, use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick, but if you only feel bad or miserable, use Hop Bitters at once. It may save your life. Hundreds have been saved by so doing. $500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged, drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the "Invalid's Friend and hope," and no person or family should be without it. (8)

Over 5000 Druggists AND Physicians

Have Signed or Endorsed the Following Remarkable Document:

Messrs. Seabury & Johnson, Manufacturing Chemists, 21 Platt St., New York:

Gentlemen:—For the past few years we have sold various brands of Porous Plasters. Physicians and the Public prefer Benson's Capcine Porous Plaster to all others. We consider them one of the very few reliable household remedies worthy of confidence. They are superior to all other Porous Plasters or Liniments for external use.

Benson's Capcine Plaster is a genuine Parmaceutical product, of the highest order of merit, and so recognized by physicians and druggists.

When other remedies fail get a Benson's Capcine Plaster.

You will be disappointed if you use cheap Plasters, Liniments, Pads or Electrical Magnetic toys.

A SURE REMEDY AT LAST. Price 25cts. [illegible] CORN AND BUNION PLASTER.

Oh, My Back!

That's a common expression and has a world of meaning. How much suffering is summed up in it.

The singular thing about it is, that pain in the back is occasioned by so many things. May be caused by kidney disease, liver complaint, consumption, cold, rheumatism, dyspepsia, overwork, nervous debility, &c.

Whatever the cause, don't neglect it. Something is wrong and needs prompt attention. No medicine has yet been discovered that will so quickly and surely cure such diseases as BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, and it does this by commencing at the foundation, and making the blood pure and rich.

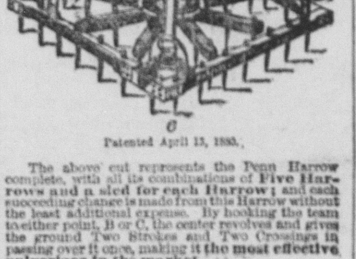
Logansport, Ind. Dec. 1, 1880.

For a long time I have been a sufferer from stomach and kidney disease. My appetite was very poor and the very small amount I did eat disagreed with me. I was annoyed very much from non-retention of urine. I tried many remedies with no success, until I used Brown's Iron Bitters. Since I used that my stomach does not bother me any. My appetite is simply immense. My kidney trouble is no more, and my general health is such, that I feel like a new man. After the use of Brown's Iron Bitters for one month, I have gained twenty pounds in weight. O. B. SARGENT.

Leading physicians and clergymen use and recommend BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. It has cured others suffering as you are, and it will cure you.

THE PENN HARROW

BEST IN THE WORLD IT HAS NO EQUAL



Patented April 13, 1880.

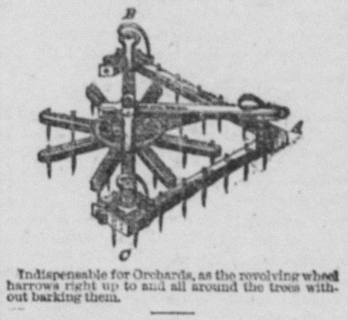
The above cut represents the Penn Harrow complete, with all its combinations of Five Harrows and a sled for each Harrow; and each succeeding change is made from this Harrow without the least additional expense. By hooking the team to either point, B or C, the center revolves and gives the ground Two Strokes and Two Crossings in passing over it once, making it the most effective pulverizer in the market.

THIS HARROW HAS ONLY TO BE USED TO BE APPRECIATED.

See it before purchasing and you will buy no other.

The Penn Harrow

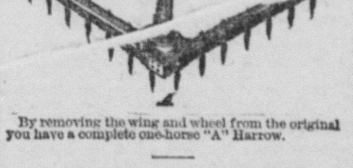
CHANGED TO A THREE-CORNER ROTARY HARROW.



Indispensable for Orchards, as the revolving wheel harrows right up to and all around the trees without barking them.

The Penn Harrow

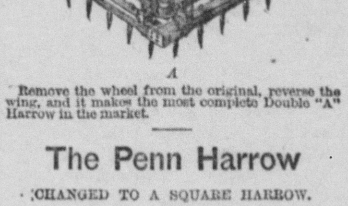
CHANGED TO SINGLE "A" HARROW.



By removing the wing and wheel from the original you have a complete one-horse "A" Harrow.

The Penn Harrow

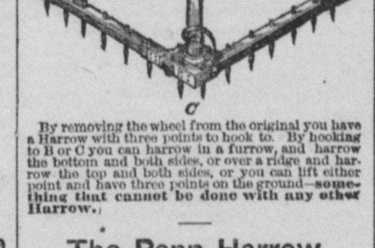
CHANGED TO DOUBLE "A" HARROW.



Remove the wheel from the original, reverse the wing, and it makes the most complete Double "A" Harrow in the market.

The Penn Harrow

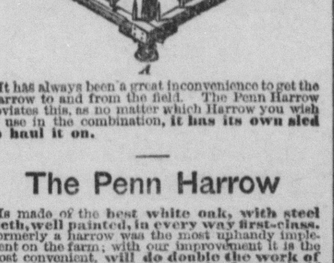
CHANGED TO A SQUARE HARROW.



By removing the wheel from the original you have a Harrow with three points to hook to. By hooking to B or C you can harrow in a furrow, and harrow the bottom and both sides, or over a ridge and harrow the top and both sides, or you can lift either point and have three points on the ground—something that cannot be done with any other Harrow.

The Penn Harrow

ON ITS SLED.



It has always been a great inconvenience to get the Harrow to and from the field. The Penn Harrow obviates this, as no matter which Harrow you wish to use in the combination, it has its own sled to haul it on.

The Penn Harrow

Is made of the best white oak, with steel teeth, well painted, in every way first-class. Formerly a harrow was the most unhandy implement on the farm; with our improvement it is the most convenient, will do double the work of any other harrow and save the farmer half his labor, and is warranted to do all we represent or money refunded. ORDER AT ONCE AND BE CONVINCED.

Price of the light draft Combination Penn Harrow, $30. Send for a Catalogue and see what farmers say.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY.

PENN HARROW MANUFACTURING CO.
CAMDEN, N. J.

—DINGES'!—

PLAIN, TALK!

TO EVERY BODY.

—||o||—

READ THIS!!

I will keep up a FULL
LINE OF GOODS,
right along.
DO NOT FORGET THIS!
I especially call attention to MY STOCK of GROCERIES as being the Equal if not Superior to any in the Valley.

☞I Guarantee Bargains—I mean that I will sell low, and only ask that people come and satisfy themselves of this from the prices asked.

WILL GIVE AWAY $1000! this year to cash customers, by a System of Checks. Each customer taking a $20 check sums purchased will be punched and when amount is full $1 will be thrown off the $20, besides having your goods lower than sold elsewhere

New Departure.

Believing it to be the best for both merchant and customer that all dealings should be in cash, and following the example of most prominent and successful dealers, I have determined to do away with the credit system after the 17 of July, 1882. After this date the books will be closed and I will sell only

-FOR=CASH-
or its equivalent.

Thankful to my customers for their past patronage, I hope to meet them in the future at my old stand, where I am confident I can sell much CHEAPER THAN BEFORE, and LOWER than elsewhere. Have determined to give my customers the benefit of the new system.

PRODUCE will be taken in exchange for goods at highest market price. Respectfully,

I. J. Grenoble,
13july Spring Mills, Pa,

Burchfield's New Grocery.

NEW CENTRE COUNTY BANK BUILDING.

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!

THE New Store in the Centre County Bank Building, High st., Bellefonte Penn'a,

IS NOW OPEN
—AND—
STOCK FULL.

The goods on sale are the best the market affords, and sold at prices to suit all customers.

GROCERIES,
CONFECTIONERY,
GLASS WARE,
CANNED FRUITS,
AND EVERY THING USUALLY KEPT IN A FIRST CLASS STORE.

Remember the Store is a new one opened on Monday, May 1, AND ALL GOODS CONSEQUENTLY NEW AND FRESH.

The patronage of all desiring fair treatment is solicited.

☞For quotations call and you will be convinced that a revolution has been effected in prices of all goods offered for sale.

jun29 W. E. BURCHFIELD.

DR. G. W. HOSTERMAN, Dentist, Centre Hall. Office at residence on Church street, opposite Lutheran Church. Will give satisfaction in all branches of his profession. Ether administered. 14apr.

WM. A. SANDO
MERCHANT TAILOR.

Shop on corner of Church and Main st. Is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, on short notice, and good fits guaranteed, according to the latest styles. A large lot of samples always on hand. Workmen of long experienced in his employ. 1nov y

J W. CORNELIUS, Photographer, 316 Market Street, LEWISBURG, Pa.

The best work at moderate prices. All work pertaining to photography finely executed. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. but must be accompanied with the cash. jul13

New Brockerhoff House.

BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,
ALLEGHENY ST., BELLEFONTE, PA.
G. G. McMILLEN, Prop'r.
Good Sample Rooms on First Floor.
☞Free Buss to and from all trains.
Special rates to witnesses and jurors. 8juntf

BUTT'S HOUSE,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
FRANK X. LEHAM, Proprietor.

Best brands of Liquors and Cigars on hand. Good accommodations for Travelers and Commercial Men. Also Beer bottler. Terms reasonable. 29juntf

PENNSVALLEY BANKING CO.
CENTRE HALL, PA
RECEIVE DEPOSITS and allow Interest; Discount Notes; Buy and Sell Government Securities, Gold and Coupons.
WM. WOLF WM. B. MINGLE
Pres't Cashier

SWARTHMORE COLLEGE,

RE-OPENING IN RESTORED BUILDING.

Both Sexes admitted. College and Preparatory Schools. Under care of Members of the Society of Friends. The main building destroyed by fire the ninth month last has been completely rebuilt, enlarged, and fitted up with all conveniences. Thorough instructions in Languages Literature, Mathematics, and the Sciences. New Scientific Building containing Laboratories, Craft Rooms, Machine Shops, and appliances for pursuing a thorough course in Chemistry, Mechanical and Civil Engineering. The next term opens 9th month (Sept.) 12th. Apply early, as, other things being equal, places will be given the earliest applicants. For full particulars, address EDWARD H. MAGILL, Prest., Swarthmore College, Delaware Co., Penna. 1jul3m

GET YOUR JOB PRINTING DONE AT THE REPORTER OFFICE

GOLDSMITH BROTHERS.

THE GREAT

BEE HIVE

CARPETS.

C=A=R=P=E=T=S

CARPETS.

Greatest Bargains
—EVER—
Offered in Carpets
Having bought the Entire Stock of CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS.
MATTINGS, &c..
formerly owned by
I. Guggenheimer,
—At a—
Great Sacrifice.

We will offer the same at 30 to 40 per cent below regular prices, until disposed of.

Goldsmith Bro.,

BEE HIVE

One Price Stores.

A Passing Word.

ANYTHING THAT CAN REASONABLY BE ASKED FOR IN SUMMER CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS AWAITS YOU AT OAK HALL. THE PRICES ON BOTH THIN STUFFS AND WOOLENS ARE FIXED OR READJUSTED ON THE SCHEME OF OUR LAST MONTH'S UPSET SALE.

Wanamaker & Brown.

Oak Hall, Sixth and Market, Philadelphia.

And Brockerhof's

NEW STORE!

—AT—
CENTRE HALL.

Grand Opening
—OF—
NEW STOCK,
JOHN MULLEN,
Manager,
—AT THE—
-Hotel Stand.-

DRY GOODS,
LADYS DRESS GOODS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERS
NOTIONS. FANCY GOODS,

Ready Made
CLOTHING
—FOR—
Men and Boys.

GROCERIES,

Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Syrups, Queensware, Glassware,

BARGAINS!

Farmers will be allowed the highest price for all kinds produce.

The best bargains in Store Goods in the county.

Go to the New Store before purchasing elsewhere.

CENTRE HALL
Carriage Shops.

J. O. DEININGER J. W. HENNY
Proprietor Superintenden

—:0:—

Manufacture and constantly keep on hand
CARRIAGES,
BUGGIES,
SPRING WAGONS,
SLEIGHS,
and all kind of vehicles.

All work made of the best material, and put together by mechanics of long experience. Hence all work from these shops is guaranteed.

REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

Prices low and all work turned out first-class.

COME AND SEE OUR WORK
jan27

☞WM. WOLF & SON.☜

At the Old Stand.

It will be
—GOOD NEWS—
for all, to know that the MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF GOODS
in the valley,
A-N-D—T-H-E—B-E-S-T
has arrived, and is now opened, at
—WOLF'S—
Old Reliable Stand.

The finest and best gentlemen's Dress Goods, in the county.

The finest, best and latest styles ladies' Dress Goods.

Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c., &c. Queensware, Glassware, Groceries, none but what are pure. He has the only pure, old-fashioned NEW ORLEANS sugar in the county, an article rarely found in these days.

A complete assortment in each department.

Come and see one of the best stocks in the county.

HARDWARE,

Jas. Harris & Co.

ARE SELLING VERY LOW
REAPER SECTIONS and
REAPERS
And all kinds of Farming Tools,
RAKES, FORKS, SCYTHES
SPROUTS HAY FORKS,
ROPE BLOCKS, ETC.,
As well as all kinds of HARD WARE, to meet all demands in this line,

JAS. HARRIS & CO.
Bellefonte.

DR. J. W. RHONE. Dentist, can be found at his office and residence on North side of High Street, three doors East of Allegheny, Bellefonte, Pa. 27feb

LEWISTOWN
Marble & Granite
WORKS.
D. R. STRATFORD,
Proprietor, Lewistown, Pa.

The undersigned respectfully informs the public of Pennsvalley that he is prepared to do all kinds of work in MARBLE AND GRANITE at

Cheaper Rates Then Elsewhere

Write or call on Clevan Dinges for terms and designs.

I have accepted this agency with the view of introducing the work turned out by the Lewistown Marble & Granite Works.

Confident that I can furnish first class work at greatly reduced prices than what has been usually paid; all work warranted and erected on the graves.

Respectfully,
16octly CLEVAN DINGES,
Centre Hall.

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney-at-Law, Office in old Conard building, Bellefonte

S. R. PEALE H. A. M'KEE
PEALE & M'KEE, Attorneys-at-law. Office opposite the Court House, Bellefonte, Pa. 16sep tf

DR. S. G. GUTELIUS, Dentist, Millheim. Offers his professional services to the public. He is prepared to perform all operations in the dental profession. He is now fully prepared to extract teeth absolutely without pain. my 3 78

BUSH HOUSE. W. R. Teller, proprietor, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to country trade. june18y

JOHN BLAIR LINN, Attorney-at-Law, Office on Allegheny street, Bellefont, feb tf

C. T. Alexander. C. M. Bower.
ALEXANDER & BOWER, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA. Office in Garman's new building.

LEATHER!

ASK FOR GENESEE SOLE LEATHER IF YOU WANT THE BEST.

Calf Skins, Moroccos, Linings, Lasts Pacall, Nails, Pegs, Wax, Bristles, and all kinds of Shoe Findings on hand. We also make to order GENTS BOOTS, SHOES and GAITERS from the best of French Leather. Leave your orders and a perfect fit guaranteed.

E. GRAHAM & SON, Bellefonte

JAS. A. BEAVER, J. D. SHUGERT
President. Cashier
CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.
(Late Milliken, Hoover & Co.)
Receive Deposits,
And Allow Interest,
Discount Notes,
Buy and Sell
Government Securities, Gold & Coupons.
10ap68tf

BEST business now before the public. You can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not needed. We will start you. $12 a day and upward made at home by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can work in spare time only or give your whole time to the business. You can live at home and do the work. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one can fail to make enormous pay by engaging at once. Costly outfit and terms free. Money made fast easily, and honorably. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

MURRAY'S COACH SHOP

In successful operation for more than a quarter of a century, has attained a reputation for well finished and serviceable work, of which but few can boast,

BUGGIES,
CARRIAGES,
SPRING-WAGONS,
&c., kept constantly on hand.

All kinds of repairing done on short notice. The wood work of Bodies, Gearing and Wheels made and sold separately.

SHOP, COUNTY & STATE
rights of
PATENT BOW TOP
for Carriages, for sale.
For further particulars, address
LEVI MURRAY, Centre Hall
15dectf. Centre Co.

CUT THIS OUT!

AGENTS MAKE $15 TO $40 PER WEEK.

We have stores in 15 leading Cities, from which our agents obtain their supplies quickly. Our Factories and Principal Offices are at Erie, Pa. Send for our New Catalogue and terms to agents. Address

M. N. LOVELL 523 French Street ERIE, PENN'A.

THE FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Reseeding Grass Lands.

A correspondent of the *New England Farmer* writes that "many old fields are of late years being reseeded by turning over after haying, harrowing down and having some fertilizer, either barnyard, compost or chemical, applied to their surface and worked in, and a liberal seeding of grass seed." And he might have added that many fields are reseeded by merely harrowing the stubble immediately after the hay has been taken off, doing the work very thoroughly with a sharp toothed harrow, and then sowing the seeds for grass, harrowing lightly to cover them and following with a roller to make all smooth. A top dressing of manure will help wonderfully. In this way the grass roots that are yet in the land are saved, as but a part will be destroyed in harrowing. Mr. Geddes mentions that this spring he has sown on a piece of land that was mown last year, but not satisfactorily seeded, clover and timothy, and harrowed the ground to cover this new seeding and help out the partial catch of the old.—*American Dairyman.*

Economy and Hog Management.

It is evident that a change must soon take place in the manner of keeping and feeding hogs in most parts of this country. In the New England and other Eastern States they were formerly fed on potatoes, apples and some corn and grain, and were kept in pens. In most of the Southern States they were allowed to range pretty much at will in forests and along the banks of streams, and subsisted during the summer on grass. In the fall they ate mast, which is quite abundant in most places, while on the approach of cold weather they were allowed to devour grain in the fields where it grew, and to harvest corn in the manner common to swine. In the Western States hogs were kept almost entirely on corn, which was in many places so cheap that it hardly paid to send it to market. Sometimes they ate the corn in the fields, as they do in the South, and in that way saved the trouble of harvesting. All admitted that it was a wasteful practice to allow hogs to go through fields of standing grain and corn, and to trample into the earth the portions they did not eat, but the low prices that then ruled justified the method. In few sections was the attempt made to keep hogs during the summer on green fodder, or to hasten their maturity by high feeding. In the South, where pork is the principal meat consumed, little or no attempt was made to improve the breed of hogs. In many places hogs were allowed to live until they were three or four years old, although they were no larger than animals half that age that were of improved breeds and were allowed all the fat-forming food they could consume. In truth but little attention was given to the matter of economy in swine-breeding and management.

Increased population and improved methods of transportation have given a higher value to the articles of food that hogs devoured than they ever had before. It is now necessary to practice economy in breeding, keeping and feeding hogs in order to make much money out of it. In the first place it is necessary to keep those breeds of hogs that will mature early, for the shorter time required to reach a given weight will result in a great saving of feed. Already much has been accomplished in improving swine in the matter of early maturity, but in many places there is still much to accomplish. Hogs are improved for less expense than other farm animals, as they breed very fast, and first class males are comparatively cheap. It is also necessary to give more attention to finding cheaper food for hogs. Admitting that it is necessary to employ corn and small grains for fattening, it should be the object of swine raisers to employ as little of these articles as possible, and to resort to other and cheaper kinds of food for keeping hogs during the greater portion of their lives. Since the advent of the Colorado beetle it has not been profitable to raise potatoes for feeding hogs. The labor of raising them has been too great, and their price has been higher than that of corn. There is, however, profit in raising artichokes, and their cultivation should be extended to every part of the country. Attention should also be given to raising sugar beets, carrots, squashes, pumpkins and sweet corn, to be fed with the stalks. All these materials are cheaply raised and promote the growth of the animals, if they are not productive of much fat. Most of them are also desirable articles to feed in connection with corn and small grains, as they furnish variety, keep up an appetite, and improve the general condition of the animals.

Many farmers seem to have forgotten that the hog is by nature a grazing animal. With a suitable pasture hogs may be kept in good condition on forage plants about as many months in a year as cattle can. Among the grasses orchard grass is best for hog pasture. Clover, however, is in most respects superior to any of the two grasses. It furnishes more fodder, and is more readily eaten. It is more likely to be affected by the drought, however, does not start as early in the spring and does not continue to supply food as late in the fall. An acre in red clover or orchard grass will support five medium-sized hogs during the time it furnishes good feed. A hog pasture should be well supplied with water and shade, and should contain some ground that is sufficiently high to be permanently dry even if the lower ground is quite moist. To provide against drought it is best to raise sweet corn or some other forage crop on land adjacent to the pasture. In case it is required it can be cut up and thrown over the fence. Recently some have favored keeping hogs in a large lot and raising all the green food for them on the outside. They say that much more satisfactory results are obtained by this method of feeding. They raise red clover, orchard grass and sweet corn on land adjoining the lot, cut some of it every day, and feed it to the hogs in the lot. They recommended having a large place in the lot elevated so as to be quite dry, and having it covered with gravel, tanbark or coal ashes. On this they would place the feed for the hogs during wet weather. To prevent any of it from being wasted they would pitch it into feeding troughs made similar to those used for sheep. A roof is made to cover a part of the high ground to afford protection against the rain and hot sun.—*Chicago Times.*

Farm and Garden Notes.

Brewery refuse is valuable for milch cows only when fresh, as it affects the quality of the milk when sour.

Permanent pastures should consist of mixed grasses in order to satisfy the desires and peculiarities of animals. A variety does much in the matter of promoting health and thrift.

A correspondent of the Utica *Herald*, who claims one cause of foot-rot in cows to be wet and mud, recommends as a preventive plenty of lime at the entrance to the milking stables.

A naturally moist soil, such as a drained swamp meadow with a mucky top soil, is the best land for pickles. Daily picking is desirable, as any that are left too long exhaust the vines.

Next to muck in value is pond and river mud. By adding two pounds of sal soda or potash to one hundred pounds of muck the mass becomes equal in value to manure from a cow yard.

See that your cattle and sheep and horses have plenty of salt to eat. No matter whether you like salt in your food or not, your stock will give you a vote of thanks for the little extra trouble and expense.

A French chemist reports that water made slightly salt, and to which, when boiling, bran in the proportion of one quart to every gallon has been added has been found in a series of experiments to increase the yield of milk twenty-five per cent., if given to the cows as their ordinary drink.

England's War with Egypt.

Later Alexandria dispatches say: The force of 6,000 men now in the city is well able to protect it from any incursion by Arabi or his lieutenants. Last night was passed in quietness, and but for the burning of a few fires the city was as tranquil as before the bombardment. Of course, there is still some pillaging going on in the distant quarters, but the police arrangements are now thoroughly effective, and captured plunderers are given but a short time to say their prayers. Last evening an attempt was made to set fire to the St. Mark's buildings, the headquarters of the Americans on shore, but the incendiaries' plans were frustrated. The treatment of these vagabonds can be best described in two dispatches a correspondent sent. At 4 o'clock in the morning he said: "Four graves have just been dug in the square ready for the bodies of plunderers." In the evening he telegraphed: "Three of the graves are now filled. Arabs guilty of plundering and arson are brought in every few minutes. The utmost discretion is used in dealing with the accused." The lines are now very strongly guarded and the gates are all well defended. It has been decided now that 500 marines will occupy seven different central points in the city. This will it is expected place the whole town under efficient surveillance. Native police are being organized to act under the military police, and a detective force has been instituted to search for suspicious persons.

The London *Daily News* has a dispatch which says that the khedive professes to be in receipt of information that 205 Europeans have been killed at Kafr-el-Dwar, where Arabi Bey is now throwing up earthworks. The correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that he has opened communication with this camp, which he is informed consists of a little over 6,000 men, who are intensely discontented, and surrounded by starving women and children. Recruits of the lower class are still being enticed by Arabi with promises of unlimited plunder, and the force is held together by the assertion that the English will kill all those returning to the city. Arabi and Toulba Pasha, who was the military governor of Alexandria, have utterly lost prestige by their gross cowardice during the bombardment.

A leading editorial article in the London *Morning Post* says: "The behavior of the American admiral and his men at Alexandria is beyond all praise. Amid diplomatic protests, European concerts and conferences and naval demonstrations of imbecility it is refreshing to find a commander who is able and willing on his own account to say what he thinks and to do what he says. Sixty marines, physically speaking, could not do much, but there is a way of giving support which quadruples its value. The conduct of the Americans during the night alarm that Arabi Bey was coming contrasts remarkably with that of the French and Italians."

The *Morning Post* also says: "When the European allies were getting out of range the American admiral, with a cool glance at the threatening Egyptian cannon, 'calculated he would stay where he was, and if any of them fired at him he would fire back.' When the bombardment was over an American ship alone sailed around each of our ships and gave them a lusty cheer. When Admiral Seymour asked for aid to protect life and property in Alexandria, sixty American marines landed promptly in a way which quadrupled their value. Last and best of all, when there was a rumor of Arabi returning with 8,000 men and the European marines hastened back to their men-of-war, and while French and Italians were sailing in safety in the open sea, the Americans preferred to 'stick by the Englishmen and take their chances.'" The *Post* ends as follows: "There are times when jealousy and ill-feeling run high between us and bad words are bandied across the Atlantic, but, thank heaven, there are also times of national grief and occasions of great moment when blood is found thicker than water and Americans and Britishers will be found standing side by side. May it be so always!"

Arabi Bey has diverted the Mahmoudieh canal, which supplies Alexandria with water, although it is believed that the larger number of the cisterns in the city have been recently filled. It was calculated that there was sufficient fresh water in Alexandria to last ten days. The London *News* has the following dispatch: "Everything is at a standstill. Nothing is doing and nothing is known. The Roman wells cannot be cleaned and filled in less than a fortnight. The fleet can condense sufficient water for the crews and troops, but not for the populace, who must go afloat or retire to the villages."

The London *Time's* correspondent says that there is no chance of a resumption of business in the city for at least three months. He adds that he has been informed from the camp of Arabi Bey that the latter's force is increasing and that he is regaining his influence because of the delay of the British troops in attacking him. His scouts have been seen at Ramleh, four miles outside of the city. Arabi Bey has certainly not been inactive, though the stories of his movements are nearly all vague rumors, so that it is hardly likely he will obey the porte, which the correspondent of the *Daily News* at Constantinople says has ordered him not to make any further movements. Arabi is calling in all the Bedouins in the neighborhood of Ramleh.

General Alison, with several officers, reconnoitered to a point within three miles of Arabi's positions, which were found to be very strong.

The Suez canal and Port Said were considered most insecure. There was only a small gunboat in the canal and there were 12,000 Europeans in Port Said, with 7,000 Arabs. Omar Pasha Lufti, governor of Alexandria, returned to Alexandria from Cairo by way of Port Said. He made the following report to the khedive:

"On the way to Cairo I saw Europeans massacred and their houses pillaged at Damanhour, Tantah and Mihalla, where the Alexandria rabble had arrived. They cut off the hands of berberins because they served Christians. Arabi Bey had called a meeting at Cairo of all the pashas, ulemas and notables and asked them whether it was right to obey the khedive, seeing he had sold Egypt to the English, had ordered the military bakehouses to make 1,500 loaves daily for the British without providing for his own troops, and had sent telegrams in their name. The minister of the interior presided at the meeting. Mahmoud Pasha Baroudi practically directed the discussions. Sheikh Hassan recommended the declaration of a holy war, but at the instance of the Coptic Patriarch moderation prevailed. The meeting appointed a committee to go to Alexandria in order to verify the accusations against the khedive."

A dispatch from Alexandria says: "There will be public executions to-day or to-morrow. I am asked to point out that all the culprits have been convicted of murdering Europeans under circumstances of exceptional barbarity during the bombardment of the city. The murderers will be shot by Egyptian troops. It is quite possible that such executions will continue for some time, as every day brings to light similar cases."

The rumors of the killing of foreigners in the towns of the interior, says an Alexandria dispatch, are daily confirmed by fresh reports. A refugee from Cairo who arrived at Alexandria to-day says numerous massacres of Europeans took place in the outskirts of that city last Monday. Among those killed at Tantah the other day were two English engineers named Crewther and MacAlan, who were sacrificed by the mob despite the efforts of a sheik and the governor of the town to save them. All the employes of the Cadastral survey in the same town were also killed. The London *Times'* correspondent says he has received a letter from the interior in which the reports of the massacres at Cairo and Damietta are confirmed. At Caliub a family is said to have been taken from a railway train and put under the wheels. There are 500 soldiers and many Bedouins in Zagazig. These have been joined by soldiers and Bedouins from Cairo, and no doubt a general massacre has begun. The news of the massacre of Europeans in various parts of Egypt has excited great indignation at Alexandria and the delay in taking action is bitterly commented upon.

The reason the natives have assumed their insolent airs and are carrying things with such a high hand is owing to reports of his signal success against the English which Arabi Bey has circulated among the people. A correspondent at Port Said says that after the bombardment of Alexandria Arabi Bey spread a report that the English troops had been defeated. Other correspondents say that the official native report of the bombardment of Alexandria says that eight iron-clads were sunk, two burned and four captured, and that the latter would be brought to Cairo.

PROCLAMATIONS ISSUED BY ARABI.

On the evacuation of Alexandria Arabi Bey issued the following proclamation:

"MUDIRS: At the khedive's instigation the English killed with the sword and shot in revenge the Egyptians who were left to guard the city. The khedive remains at night with his women afloat among the English and returns to the shore in the daytime to order a continuance of the slaughter. Therefore I issue my order to continue raising soldiers."

A second proclamation of Arabi Bey says: "The khedive has imprisoned his ministers at Alexandria in order that they may be instruments in English hands. The telegrams dispatched by Ragheb Pasha authorizing a cessation of the military preparations were forcibly extorted from him and are therefore invalid. An irreconcilable war exists between us and the English."

The London *Telegraph* has a dispatch from Alexandria which says: "The Notables at a meeting in Cairo have adopted a resolution declaring that the khedive, having violated the constitution, is a traitor, and so they have deposed him. They have also issued a proclamation declaring war with England and summoning all good Moslems to fight against the enemy."

Dispatches from Alexandria say that early this morning Major-General Alison, with two regiments of infantry and a mounted squadron moved out in the direction of Arabi Bey's intrenchments at Ramleh and Mitaha for the purpose of blowing up the railway. Several dead bodies were found in the Mahmoudieh canal which they crossed in their line of march. A body of 250 rifles under command of an aide-de-camp pushed beyond Milaha and encountered some of Arabi Bey's cavalry. A few shots were exchanged and the Egyptians retired after leaving two dead and several wounded. The rifle corps then withdrew.

The correspondent of the London *Times* at Alexandria writes that he is convinced that the report of the number of persons massacred at the time of the bombardment was grossly exaggerated. Still similar reports of massacres are constantly received, which will probably in the near future be described also as grossly exaggerated. As an instance of this a telegram has been received saying the Arabs at Ismailia are murdering the Copts. Every European has now left Cairo.

The country is drifting into fearful anarchy. Atrocities equal to any ever perpetrated in Bulgaria are committed with impunity. Two Germans at Tulkh who had been sheltered by the station-master until the train was ready to start, were caught on entering the train, their heads held over the carriage door and their throats cut. Another Christian was placed on the rails and an engine run to and fro over his body.

The khedive has signed a decree dismissing Arabi Pacha, and declaring him a rebel. He has also issued a general order forbidding the Egyptian army to obey orders from Arabi Pacha, and forbidding the people to pay him their taxes. The following is the order dismissing Arabi Bey:

"In consequence of your departure to Kafr-el-Dwar, accompanied by the army, thus abandoning Alexandria without orders, stopping railway traffic, preventing us from receiving telegrams and communications through the post and impeding the return of refugees to their homes in Alexandria, and of your persistence in war preparations and your refusal to come to us after receiving orders, I dismiss you from the office of minister of war."

From Alexandria comes the following account of a skirmish between the British troops and Arabi Bey's force: It appears that Arabi Bey's front fell back to the other side of Ramleh and the British thereupon determined to dislodge him. The Sixtieth Rifles, supported by the Thirty-sixth infantry, with 600 marines, were selected for this purpose. They started out in the early morning and soon occupied Ramleh. One Gatling and one field gun were stationed at the bridge over the canal. The Egyptian cavalry appeared and advanced boldly along the railway at 300 yards range, but soon retired. After a short time they reappeared with two guns, with which they opened fire upon the British, who took to cover. This skirmish lasted about an hour. One or two of the English were hit and several of the Egyptians were seen to fall. The Egyptians retired again, reappearing soon afterward, and after fighting for a short time again retired for the day. The British troops remain in occupation of Ramleh, while Arabi Bey occupies an extended line from Mareotes to Aboukir. Sixty prisoners were sent to Alexandria from Ramleh.

The London *Telegraph* has the following dispatch in reference to the skirmish: The Egyptian projectiles burst too high to do any damage. In consequence of this fact the British escaped heavy loss. The Egyptians advanced boldly, but without judgment, as they might easily have caught all the mounted infantry.

The majority of Arabi Bey's troops are said to be concentrated at Damietta, which is but thirty miles east of Port Said, the Mediterranean entrance to the Suez canal. The troops at Kafr-el-Dwar and Ramleh are chiefly artillery and cavalry. The inspector of the Cadastral survey, who has arrived at Alexandria from the interior, reports that the total force of the Egyptians is about 100,000.

Another dispatch gives the disposition and strength of the Egyptian forces as follows: One division outside of Cairo, two regiments in Cairo, two divisions at Kafr-el-Dwar, 3,000 infantry at Rossetta and 7,000 at Damietta. Each division consists of four regiments of infantry of 740 men each, two regiments of cavalry of 800 men each, one regiment of artillery of 700 men and thirty-six guns. Four thousand civilians were taken from necessary works on the Nile to intrench at Kafr-el-Dwar. Arabi Bey holds a battalion and a battery of two squadrons in readiness to check any British advance parties.

[This gives the Egyptian leader a total force of 27,260 men and 108 guns. Rosetta is a town of about 15,000 inhabitants, forty miles east of Alexandria, on the western branch of the Nile. It was here that the British, under General Frazer, in 1807, suffered a disastrous defeat by Mehemet Ali. Here also was found the Rosetta stone which gave the first key to the old sacred Egyptian writing. Damietta is a town of 30,000 inhabitants, on the east branch of the Nile, and about thirty miles east of Port Said.]

There are now at Alexandria ten English, two Austrian, one American, one German, one Russian, one Greek and three Italian men-of-war.

Arabi Bey wrote the following letter to Mr. Gladstone a few days before the bombardment of Alexandria, but Mr. Gladstone did not receive it until after that event:

"The Koran commands us to resist if war is waged against us. Hence England may rest assured that the first gun she fires in Egypt will absolve Egyptians from all treaties. The control will cease, the property of Europeans will be confiscated, the canals will be destroyed, and the Jehad be preached in Syria, Arabia and India. The first blow with which England strikes Egypt will cause blood to flow through the breadth of Asia and Africa, the responsibility for which will be on the head of England. Egypt is still ready to be fast friends with England, and keep her road to India but she must keep within the limits of her jurisdiction. Finally, England may rest assured that we are determined to die for our country."

The following horrible story of the massacres at Tantah is by the inspector of the Cadastre: "I saw women carrying, tied to bludgeons, dismembered arms and legs of massacred Europeans. The soldiers and the rabble fought for loot. A Bedouin sheik with twenty Bedouins saved the inhabitants of the Jewish quarter, and took them to his village. Another sheik saved myself and party. The mob from Alexandria murdered three employes of the Cadastre and their families and burnt their bodies with petroleum. They defended themselves bravely against their assailants, many of whom they killed, until the mob broke in at the back of the house and dispatched them. The mob killed twelve Greeks. They tied the viscera of one of the victims to the tail of a dog and covered him with petroleum, which was set on fire amid cries of joy from the women and children. The mob was repulsed eight times. Finally two sheiks arrived and dispersed it."

Arabi has imprisoned several sheiks and Bedouins for refusing to obey him. Eighty Bedouins were killed during the skirmish at Kafr-ed-Dwar.

The khedive has formed a new Egyptian ministry, with Cherif Pacha as premier, and Omar Lufti Pacha as minister of war.

The Marquis of Hartington, secretary of state for India, stated in parliament that the number of troops to be ordered to Egypt from India is between 7,000 and 10,000.

A dispatch from Constantinople says that the Porte decided to send troops to Egypt. The Porte hopes to obtain favorable terms, which may lead to a prompt and peaceable solution of the Egyptian question. Dervisch Pasha has been intrusted with the organization of the expedition to Egypt.

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Senate.

The tax bill was taken up and the amendment reducing the tax on manufactured tobacco to ten cents a pound was discussed.... The nomination of Daniel Lanning to be postmaster at Penn Yan was rejected.

Mr. Logan introduced a bill making an exception for the provisions of the Anti-Chinese bill of vessels bringing Chinese passengers who merely wished to cross the continent on their way from other countries to their homes.... A motion by Mr. George to retain the stamp tax on bank checks, drafts, orders and vouchers over $100 in amount was rejected.

Mr. Hoar gave notice of an amendment to the naval appropriation bill, which he intended to propose when that measure came up in the Senate. The amendment provides for the appointment of a commission of three persons—one each from the line and staff officers of the navy, and the third from civil life—to examine and report to Congress at its next session whether it is advisable to sell any of the navy-yards, and if so which of them.

Mr. Miller, of New York, reported favorably from the commerce committee, without amendments, the House bill to regulate emigration. He gave notice that he would call it up at an early day..... The House post route bill was reported from the postoffice committee by Mr. Ferry..... Mr. Bayard (by request) introduced a bill authorizing Samuel L. M. Barlow and Orazio Lugo, of New York; Albert G. Buzby and William M. McAllister, of Pennsylvania, and their associates, to lay a submarine cable between the United States and Europe.

Mr. Dawes, from the committee on Indian affairs, reported favorably without amendment the House bill to provide additional industrial training schools for Indian youth, and authorizing the use of unoccupied military barracks for such purpose. It was passed.... Mr. Allison, from the committee on appropriations, reported back the House bill directing payment to Mrs. Lucretia R. Garfield of $50,000, less any sum already paid on account of the late President's salary. It was passed.... Mr. George submitted a resolution directing the pensions committee to report a bill giving a pension of $8 a month to soldiers of the Mexican war who are without means of support except by their own manual labor, and to the destitute widows of soldiers of that war. It was tabled temporarily.

The conference report on the deficiency appropriation bill was presented, and a new conference was ordered.... The conference report on the river and harbor bill, which makes some changes in the appropriations, was adopted.... Debate on the revenue bill was continued.

House.

The contested election case of Smalls vs. Tillman was resumed, and Mr. Tillman, the Democratic member from South Carolina, was unseated and Mr. Smalls, the Republican contestant, put in his place.

The conference report on the river and harbor bill was submitted.... The Alabama contested election case of Smith (deceased) against Shelley was considered, and the seat was declared vacant by a vote of 145 yeas to 1 nay.

Mr. Guenther, of Wisconsin, from the committee on commerce, reported back the bill to regulate the carriage of passengers by sea.... Mr. Page, submitted the conference report on the river and harbor bill. The report, which is a disagreeing one, was adopted, and a new conference, consisting of Messrs. Page, of California; Townsend, of Ohio, and McLane, of Maryland, were reappointed conferees.... Mr. O'Neil, of Pennsylvania, from the committee on appropriations, reported the pension appropriation bill, with Senate amendments, and the amendments were all concurred in except one, which was verbally changed.

The House passed, after a short discussion, the bill to regulate rates of postage on second class matter at letter-carrier offices. Under the law as it now stands the publisher of a paper in New York may send a copy through the mails to Brooklyn, New Orleans, San Francisco or any other letter-carrier office in the United States, and have it delivered by carrier to the subscriber at the rate of two cents a pound, but the publishers may not send a copy of the same paper through the postoffice to be delivered by carrier to a subscriber in the city of New York without paying postage at the rate of one cent a copy, or about eight cents a pound. The bill just passed provides that the rate of postage on second class matter, deposited in a letter-carrier office for delivery by the carriers of the office, shall be uniform at two cents a pound.

Mr. Washburn offered a resolution in the House directing the secretary of the navy to convene a court of inquiry to investigate the circumstances of the loss of the Jeannette and of the death of the officers and men, including an inquiry into the condition of the vessel on her departure, into her management, into the provisions made for the safety of the boats' crews on leaving the wreck, and into the general conduct of her officers and men. It was referred to the committee on naval affairs.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Eastern and Middle States.

THE New York Greenback-Labor State convention at Albany adopted a platform reaffirming the one adopted by the convention at Chicago June 9, 1880, condemning the railroads for their conduct during the strikes, as well as the penal code and the prison system of the State, demanding that incorporate capital should be restricted in power, that all public officers should be elected instead of appointed, that the thirteen specific demands made by the Central Labor union of New York city were to be approved, and declaring the party to be the original anti-monopoly party of the country. Epenetus Howe was nominated for governor on the first ballot. James Allen for lieutenant-governor; S. J. McParlin for chief judge of the court of appeals; S. J. McDonald for congressman-at-large.

GREAT damage was done to property in Boston by a heavy storm.

BY the decision of the highest tribunal in Connecticut women are now entitled to practice in the courts of that State.

ON December 16 the ship Theobald, Captain N. L. Waterhouse, sailed from Philadelphia for San Francisco. Since that nothing has been heard of her, and she and her crew of nineteen men are supposed to have been lost.

MISS FANNY PARNELL, sister of the noted Irish land league leader, died suddenly of heart disease at Bordentown, N. J. Miss Parnell was twenty-eight years old, had been conspicuous in the affairs of the ladies' land league, and frequently made appeals in behalf of the Irish cause at land league gatherings.

GENERAL N. M. CURTIS, a Federal government employe charged by the New York Civil Service Reform association with receiving from other officers and employes of the Federal government money for political purposes, was found guilty by the United States circuit court and sentenced to pay a fine of $1,000. General Curtis will appeal to the United States supreme court. The case has excited much interest in political circles.

A PITTSBURG (Pa.) dispatch asserts that of the total number of ironworkers who went on a strike more than eight thousand have resumed work at the wages demanded, and that about thirty thousand men still remain idle.

JAMES F. WALSH, the nineteen-year-old boy who, in January, 1881, murdered his sweetheart, Barbara Groenenthal, a servant girl of sixteen, in a jealous rage, because she refused to accept him any longer as her lover, was hanged in Brooklyn.

A FIRE at Fairfield, Me., destroyed a large part of the place. Four saw mills, a sash and blind and two furniture factories, and one builders' manufacturing establishment were burned with their entire contents; also five dwelling houses. The loss is estimated at more than $100,000.

A FIRE in Philadelphia destroyed three warehouses, two lumber yards, and a row of nine dwelling houses.

THE captain and crew of the schooner Alexandria, which was abandoned in a sinking condition off Barnegat, were picked up by the steamer William Crane and landed at Boston.

COLONEL JOHN C. HAMILTON, son of Alexander Hamilton, the noted American statesman and financier, died a few days since at Long Branch in the ninetieth year of his age. Colonel Hamilton was twelve years old when his father was killed in a duel by Aaron Burr. He was an author of considerable industry, most of his works relating to the services performed by his father in the formation of the government.

South and West.

CAREFULLY gathered reports from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Kansas, Arkansas, Louisiana and Missouri show that the wheat crop which is being harvested in many places will be much above the average and that the corn crop has been greatly advanced by recent warm weather and light rains.

THE steamer John Wilson, plying between New Orleans and Atchafalaya river, struck a snag at 11 o'clock P. M. and rapidly sank. Six lives were lost.

AT San Francisco 250 Chinese cigarmakers struck because three of their fellow countrymen had been discharged. The strikers were promptly paid off.

THE strike between the boilermakers and their employers at Cincinnati has been ended, the men resuming work at an advance of ten per cent. on their former wages.

Two years ago Dr. Roberts was killed at Millville, Mo., by Dr. Keys, a young physician. Keys was twice tried, the second trial resulting in a plea of insanity being sustained. He was sent to the insane asylum at St. Joseph, but was released recently as cured. Upon his arrival in Millville Charles Roberts, son of the murdered Dr. Roberts, was told of his presence. He left his shop, secured a revolver and hunted Keys up. He opened fire on him, wounding him in the breast. Keys started to run, but Roberts followed, firing two more shots, both taking effect, and Keys died almost instantly. Roberts was arrested.

OSCAR GOODWIN, cashier of the Logansport (Ind.) national bank, stole $15,000 of the institution's funds and then disappeared.

JOHN SPRINGER, aged 108 years, died in the county infirmary, near Marietta, O.

THE Georgia Democrats at their State convention in Atlanta nominated a full ticket, headed by Alexander H. Stephens for governor.

J. R. HAGOOD, a prominent citizen of Warren county, N. C., and widely known throughout that State and Virginia, was crushed to death by being caught in the machinery of a wheat thresher.

AT the Ohio Democratic State convention in Columbus the ticket nominated consisted of John W. Oakey, the present incumbent, for supreme judge; J. W. Newman for secretary of state, and Henry Weible for member of the board of public works.

DURING a fire in a shingle mill at Saginaw, Mich., two boilers exploded with terrific force. Two boys were instantly killed, and a number of men were hurt more or less seriously.

WHILE a Mexican wagon train carrying 180 kegs of powder was going down a hill near Helena, Ark., some of the powder exploded. Two Mexicans and four mules were blown to pieces. Another man was blown to a height of 100 feet and killed.

A PARTY of Arizona vigilantes in pursuit of William Mulcahy, John Kingsbury, and a notorious outlaw known as Nevada Jim, the murderers of two Mexicans, overtook them in a mountain ambuscade. A furious fight, in which rifles and revolvers were freely used, followed. Mulcahy and Kingsbury were shot dead, and one of the vigilantes was wounded. Nevada Jim was captured and told to prepare for immediate death. While the party were preparing a rope to hang him the prisoner snatched a revolver from one of them and shot himself through the brain.

WILLARD's bank, at Jonesborough, Ohio, has failed.

GLOWING reports of the abundant harvests are continually received from nearly every point in the West.

THE Indians are on the warpath in Arizona and have killed many of the whites, burned buildings, carried off or slaughtered stock and laid in waste the crops.

AN unsuccessful attempt was made on a recent night to burn the town of Seattle, W. T. The attempt was evidently made by a brother of Payne, who was lynched last spring by the citizens of the place, and his gang of desperadoes. At the tap of a bell the vigilance committee assembled and hastily prepared a list of the names of twenty prominent "roughs," whom they ordered to leave the place before daylight or abide the consequences. The order was obeyed and the town was cleared.

SEVEN colored laborers were found dead on a railroad track near Meridian, Miss., the supposition being that they had fallen asleep on the track while under the influence of liquor and been run over by a train. Two other colored men, however, were arrested on strong suspicion that the men were murdered, robbed and their bodies placed on the track.

A FIRE in Fresno, Cal., burned about fifty buildings, mostly business houses, including five hotels, the Farmers' bank, Metropolitan hall, stores, barber shops and saloons. The loss will probably reach $200,000.

A DUEL was fought near Christiansburg, Va., at sunrise between Captain John S. Wise, the Readjuster candidate for congressman at large and John S. Crockett, commonwealth attorney for Wythe county. After two rounds were fired without effect Crockett, the challenger, expressed himself satisfied and the affair terminated.

From Washington.

THE President sent the following nominations to the Senate: William Hale, of Iowa, to be governor of the Territory of Wyoming; J. Schuyler Crosby, of New York, governor of the Territory of Montana; Wilson W. Hoover, of California, associate justice supreme court of the Territory of Arizona.

MRS. SCOVILLE filed a protest against the probate of any will of Guiteau or against any letters testamentary issued to any person other than herself.

THE President sent the following nominations to the Senate: George M. Sabine, of Nevada, to be United States district judge for the district of Nevada, and Christov Barnes, of Illinois, to be surveyor of customs for the port of Galena, Ill.

REAR-ADMIRAL NICHOLSON, commanding the European station, makes the following report to the navy department upon the state of affairs in Alexandria, Egypt: "The riot that occurred on the 11th ult. was certainly accidental. It continued for nearly two hours before becoming alarming. After that time, as the news spread among the populace, it became fanatical, and all foreigners met with on the streets were assaulted. Originally the dispute was between a Greek, or Maltese, and an Arab. The rioters were augmented by Bedouins living outside the walls, who rushed into town for plunder and pillage. Since the day of the riot a panic has existed among foreigners and their exodus has been very great. I called upon the governor, Amar Pacha, and stated that as America was at peace with the country, I did not consider it proper that American naval officers in order to prevent insult or attack should be obliged to visit the shore out of their uniform, and asked whether it would be safe for them to go there in their uniform. He replied that he thought it was safe, provided they came ashore in the day and did not visit the outskirts, but to make sure of it he would detail an officer of his guard to accompany any and all officers from the fleet who might wish to land, which offer I accepted. On the 3d inst. I informed the Egyptian authorities and all nationalities represented ashore and afloat that the next day, being the national anniversary of our independence, I should dress ship from sunrise to sunset and fire a salute of twenty-one guns at noon, requesting them to join us on that occasion. This was done, and I venture to say that never before in our country's history has so grand as well as beautiful a celebration been seen afloat. There were at least forty ships of war, each beautifully dressed with flags, the American ensign at their main; while a national salute was fired at noon not only from the flag ships present but also from all the larger vessels. The only Americans that I can learn of at present in Egypt are two missionaries, on board ship; one man from New Orleans, on board ship; Judge Farman, of mixed court, on shore at Alexandria; C. Long, acting consular agent, Alexandria, on shore at Alexandria; General Stone and family, in service of the khedive on shore at Cairo; Vice-Consul-General Comonos, on shore at Cairo."

NOMINATIONS by the President: Paul Lange, of Iowa, to be consul of the United States at St. Stephen, N. B.; W. H. H. Flick, attorney of the United States for the district of West Virginia; Merrit L. Joslyn, of Illinois, assistant secretary of the interior.

THE pension appropriation bill has been signed by the President.

Foreign News.

THE Hillsdale (Mich.) oarsmen—America's champion four-oared crew—have been refused admission to all the English races on the ground that they are not amateurs.

The latest enumeration of Japan's military forces shows 43,700 men in the standing army, including the Imperial Guard, and 58,000 reserves.

Since the hot season began sixty-four ship captains have died of yellow fever at the different Cuban ports.

A FIRE in Smyrna, Turkey, destroyed 1,400 houses and rendered 6,000 persons homeless.

THE French cabinet resigned in consequence of a vote in the French chamber of deputies hostile to the government bill for the creation of a central mayorality for Paris.

AN earthquake shock in the city of Mexico sent the people on the streets to their knees. Not much damage was done, but the buildings could not have stood much more rocking. The shock was felt for many miles around.

COLONEL PHILIPONON, the late commander of the St. Peter and St. Paul fort at St. Petersburg, accused of treating Nihilists with undue leniency and of participation in their conspiracy, has been sentenced to degradation from his rank and exile to Siberia.

TURKEY agreed to enter the conference of the great powers on the Egyptian question.

THE Elcho shield was won this year at Wimbledon by the English team of riflemen, their total score being 1,536 to 1,505 for Ireland and 1,494 for Scotland.

A VOTE of confidence in the government having been taken by the French chamber of deputies, all the cabinet members except the minister of the interior withdrew their resignations, and the crisis was safely passed.

A DELUGE of rain has occurred in Bohemia and the destruction of property and crops is incalculable. The bodies of forty-seven persons who were drowned have been recovered. A large part of the harvest in Bohemia is destroyed.

IN the district of Salmaripa, Mexico, the Apaches have been depredating terribly. In a recent ambuscade Colonel Lorenzo Ortiz was wounded and three soldiers were killed and three wounded. The congressman from that district, Don L. T. Provincio, was also killed by a roving band.

THREE hundred houses and some large warehouses have been destroyed by fire at Radziwilow, Russia, and 3,000 people are homeless.

MR. PARNELL and other home rule members of parliament have formed a committee to organize a public movement in Ireland with a view to counteracting the operations of the land corporation.

GEORGE PERKINS MARSH, the United States minister to Italy, died suddenly at Valliambrosa. The Italian government has expressed its deep sympathy with his widow, and has telegraphed to Washington an expression of the sympathy of the Italian nation. Mr. Marsh was born in Woodstock, Vt., in 1801, and was educated at Dartmouth college. After leaving college he removed to Burlington, Vt., where he studied law and was admitted to the bar. He served in Congress several terms, and in 1849 President Taylor appointed him as minister resident at Constantinople. Mr. Marsh was an author of repute, being particularly distinguished for his philological studies.

DURING a riot between peasants and railroad laborers at Dombrova, Austria, fourteen persons were killed.

THOMAS GUARDIA, president of Costa Rica, Central America, is dead.

LIEUTENANT BERRY, of the burned steamer Rodgers, will continue the search for Lieutenant Chipp, of the Jeannette expedition, along the Siberian coast.

ONE of the assassins of Lord Frederick Cavendish is reported to have been arrested at Puerto Cabello, Venezuela. He gave his name as William Westgate, and was arrested on his own confession. He says he left Dublin on the night of the 6th of May by steamer to Swansea. The names of three of his accomplices and other details of the murders were taken by deposition before the British consul.

By Lightning.

In North Carolina it struck and killed two babies that a father was holding on his knees; in Dakota it killed a man who was holding his wife in his lap; in Kentucky it struck a church and knocked nearly all the congregation senseless; in West Virginia it tore a large Newfoundland dog into small pieces; in Arkansas it struck the bow of a rowboat and split it almost to the keel; in Wisconsin it caught the top of an umbrella, making the man who was carrying it think he was getting his section of the day of judgment, and rendering him a cripple for life—and all this in one week.

Some men in marriage seek company rather than a companion.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Garibaldi's Mother.

The chamber in which were laid out the remains of Garibaldi was filled with flowers, but otherwise presented an appearance of great simplicity. His body rested on a narrow iron bed, with the head propped up with pillows, and faced a window that looked seaward. There was about the face an expression of calmness, but the hands were those of a mere skeleton. On the wall above his head hung a portrait of his mother, an aged woman wrapped in a crimson shawl, with a countenance at once sweet and noble. Garibaldi's veneration for her was something out of the common. He felt remorse at having been a source of anxiety to her in his adventurous life, and believed that her prayers had saved him from ill-consequences following his temerity on the field of battle and in storms at sea. He ascribed his own tenderness for those who were in trouble and oppressed to her example.

Woman in the Saddle.

The lady should so sit upon the horse that her weight will fall perpendicularly to the back of the horse; her face directly to the front, her shoulders drawn back, and her elbows held to her sides. She will permit her body, from the hips upward, to bend with the motions of the horse, in order that she may preserve her balance. The reins are to be held in the manner prescribed for men, the hand in front of the body, and in a line with the elbow. The whip is to be carried in the right hand, with the point toward the ground. The horse should never be struck with the whip upon the head, neck or shoulder. To apply the whip upon those parts will teach him to swerve, and render him nervous at the emotions of the rider. In a lady's hand the whip simply takes the place of a spur for the right side. The horns of the saddle, the superfluous one at the right being dispensed with, should be of such length and curvatures as will suit the rider. The right leg will hold the upright horn close in the bend in the knee, by such a pressure as the action of the horse or other circumstances will dictate. The left foot will be thrust into the stirrup to the ball of the foot, and the heel will, as a rule, be carried down; but when the heel is elevated the upper part of the left knee should find support in the side horn, and for that end the stirrup-leather will be given such a length as will permit this. By the grasp given by the elevation of the left knee from the stirrup and the embrace upon the upright horn by the right leg the rider will have as strong a seat as her strength can afford, and with a proper balance she will not be likely to find a horse that will unseat her.

Fashion Notes.

American pongees are much worn.

Alpacas and mohairs are looking up.

Gold brocade will again be in vogue.

Jerseys have returned to popular favor.

New evening taffeta silks show chine effects.

Æsthetic styles seem to be gaining ground.

Velvet is used for trimming taffeta silk dresses.

Strawberry is the newest shade of æsthetic red.

Now are the days for wearing mitts instead of gloves.

Embroidered crepe is among the novelties for mourning dress.

Pink cambric dresses trimmed with lace are very fashionable.

New French capote bonnets are covered with white elder blossoms.

A new and very handsome shade of cardinal is much used for children's dresses.

Checked taffeta silks, in delicate tones of gray, blue and purple, are much worn.

Several colors producing the effect of a mixture appear in many of the summer taffetas.

Clusters of large strawberries on a cream ground is one of the latest designs for painted muslin.

Tailor cut jackets either like or unlike the skirt are the most frequent corsages of walking suits.

Incoming fabrics for fall wear are enriched with delicate metallic threads, forming mixtures, dots and stars.

Linings for the handsomest silk and chenille mantles are of satin, in old gold, pale blue and terra cotta shades.

Turkish stuffs of gauzy texture looking as faded as possible are cut into bits to aid in decorating fashionable bonnets.

Cream white and gray ficelle lace combinations appear to be the favorites for neck lingerie and also for dress trimmings.

It is at the most fashionable seaside resorts that the gayest dresses of veiling, silk, velvet and embroidered and brocaded stuffs are seen.

A large proportion of the ball dresses seen at Saratoga this summer are of tulle or some soft gauzy stuff with chenille dots on the surface.

The costliest costumes are invariably combinations of two or more materials, with lace, embroidery and other trimmings thrown in ad libitum.

Almond-tinted cashmere, adorned with embroideries of red carnations and ox-eyed daisies, forms one of a number of elegant French tea gowns just imported.

Large square neckerchiefs of fine silk muslin, wrought in delicate sprays of apple and hawthorn blossoms, small blush roses or trailing vines of honeysuckle blossoms, are worn over sprigged or white muslin dresses with charming effect.

Bridal dresses are again being made of white gros-grain and repped silk. They are elaborately trimmed with elegant white silk embroidery and lace, and the regulation orange blossom is now mingled with white roses, geraniums and lilies.

Leonard Henkle, of Rochester, who conceived the scheme of supplying electric light from Niagara Falls, has published a tabular statement of the rank, population, number and cost of public lights, and yearly cost of domestic lights, for the sixty-five principal cities of the country. New Orleans, with a census population of 216,000, has 3,622 gas lamps, which cost $63 943 20, and 1,574 kerosene lamps, costing $15,779.80—total, $79 723 per year. Cleveland, population 160,146, has 3 729 gas lamps, costing $71 084 05, and 1 265 kerosene lamps, costing $14 231 25—total, $85 315.31. Pittsburg, population 156 389, has 1,345 gas lamps, costing $22 865, and 2,200 kerosene lamps, costing $37,158—total, $60,083. Washington, D. C., population 147 293, has 4 250 gas lamps, costing $106 250. Buffalo, census population 155 134 has 5 253 gas lamps, costing $148 559 90. Electric lights have reduced the cost a very little.

His Star Still Ascending.

In a recent call upon Mr. W. H. McAllister, 206 Front street, general agent for the sale of the Star chewing tobacco, he thus spoke to one of our reporters: "I was tortured with pain from acute rheumatism, and cared not whether I lived or died. I tried St. Jacobs Oil - just two applications of which entirely cured me."—*San Francisco (Cal.) Call.*

Old Holenson, of Decorah, Iowa, feared there was foul air in a cistern which he was about to clean, and prudently sent his daughter down to find out. His apprehension was not groundless.

Ex-Sanitary Com. Rufus K. Hireman, of New Orleans, was cured of a severe attack of rheumatism by St Jacobs Oil, so we see by an item in the Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer Sun.

Lightning set fire to two wheat fields in Butte county, Cal. This is said to be an unprecedented occurrence in that locality.

AN OPEN LETTER.

Some Outspoken Statements of Great Value from Parties of the Highest Standing.

When the people of America become so thoroughly aroused, and on a subject of such serious importance as the preservation of their lives and health, it is but natural that the ones who have been largely instrumental in the origin of the movement should speak frankly and directly to the people most interested. It is for this reason that we thus come before the public and make the following revelations.

Every careful observer who has sought to keep pace with the march of events has noted the alarming increase of certain peculiar physical troubles within the past few years. These troubles have come at unexpected moments and in a most treacherous way. They have manifested themselves in innumerable forms, but they have always had the same cause. They have not afflicted the minor parts of the body, but have gone direct to the strongholds of the system, and their work has usually been as prompt as it is fatal. Their treacherous and deceptive nature has often prevented a careful analysis of what causes them, and, as a result, intense suffering and final disaster have usually ensued. The real cause, however, has been a derangement of the kidneys, and all of these troubles are, in fact, the first symptoms of the terrible Bright's disease, which has cast its dark shadows over so many homes in the land and is increasing wonderfully and continually. It is now conceded by the ablest physicians in every land and by eminent scientists the world over, that this disease is the result of blood poisoning. This poisoning is brought about by wasted and unhealthy kidneys that permit the poison to remain in the blood, instead of throwing it from the system. But it is equally evident to all who have studied into the effects and have become conversant with the facts, that a disordered state of the kidneys and liver produces most of the common complaints and pains which afflict the human race, and they can be traced to this source just as certainly as can Bright's disease. To purify a stream we must go to its source, and to cure a disease we must *remove the cause.* It being true, therefore, that nine-tenths of all human ailments are caused by diseased kidneys or liver, the only certain way to cure these troubles is by treating the organs which cause them. How intimately the kidneys are associated with the entire system may be understood from the fact that over 1,000 ounces of blood pass through them every hour, being more than 200 gallons, or nearly one ton in the course of twenty-four hours. This vast mass of living fluid is sent to every part of the body, and if the kidneys are diseased the impurities that are in the blood are not removed, and hence pass through the veins, carrying disease in some of its many terrible forms. The horrors which accompany most of the diseases caused by disordered kidneys and liver cannot be described in print, while the dangers surrounding them are even greater than the agony. And yet a person may be troubled for months without knowing the cause of the diseases that have attacked him. Some of the symptoms of the first stages, any one of which indicates disordered kidneys or liver, are these: Pains in the back and around the loins, severe headaches, dizziness, inflamed eyes, a coated tongue and a dry mouth, loss of appetite, chilly sensations, indigestion (the stomach never is in order when the kidneys or liver are deranged), a dryness of the skin, nervousness, night sweats, muscular debility, despondency, a tired feeling, especially at night, puffing or bloating under the eyes, etc. If any of the following things are noticed about the fluids passed from the system it shows that the kidneys and liver are out of order: A red deposit, a scum upon the surface, an unusual thickness or thinness, a very dark or a very light color, a burning sensation in passing, a retention or a frequent desire to void and inability to do so.

The above are a few of the hundreds of symptoms which indicate the beginning of aggravated cases of kidney or liver difficulties, and they require instant attention. If these symptoms are not checked at once, they are almost certain to result in some one of the many terrible diseases of the kidneys. But unpleasant as all the symptoms and even these diseases may be, they are as nothing compared to the last stages of the complaints. The kidneys waste away by degrees, accompanied by intense pains; the heart becomes uncontrollable; the lungs are oppressed; the eyeballs grow glassy, and the entire system is reduced and debilitated. For weeks before death comes the sufferer looks forward to it as a blessed relief, and anything that can furnish even temporary help is gladly hailed. Then it is that bloating begins; the face becomes puffy and pallid; the breath can only be caught in gasps; speech is impossible and muscular action suspended. The patient finally sinks into a state of unconsciousness to everything except the pains which are racking him, and death comes by certain but slow degrees. There can be but one conclusion which all readers of care and judgment will draw from these facts, which is the necessity of treating the disease *in time* and by that means which has been proven the best and most efficient.

It has been our privilege to treat more cases and effect more cures of this terrible complaint than has ever been known before in the history of the world. The wonderful sale which our remedies have attained is due wholly to the fact that they have cured the ones who have used them. The power and value of any remedy must rest wholly on a basis of worth, and here is just where our Safe Kidney and Liver Cure has found its wonderful power and success. But in this connection comes one important fact: It has always been true that articles of merit are subject to imitations. No one seeks to counterfeit the bills of a worthless bank. The productions of a cracked inventor or witless writer are never copied. It is just so with a healing remedy. If it possess no merit it will not be subjected to imitations. If, however, it has power and value, imitations will spring up on every side. While it is a tribute to the value of this medicine that it has imitations, still, in justice to those who are suffering, we feel that all should be warned against them.

There is but one known remedy that has ever been able to cure serious kidney troubles or control these great organs when once deranged, and that remedy is Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. There are numerous nostrums on the market claiming to be just as efficient and some which even claim to be the same. The test of merit, however, is in what has been accomplished, and we therefore say, unhesitatingly, that for all diseases of the kidneys, liver and urinary organs Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure stands alone, not only in point of excellence, but in the wonderful results it has achieved. In order to successfully avoid the purchase of spurious and injurious medicines, observe these facts:

Our remedy is put up in dark amber glass bottles, with the Safe (our trade mark) blown in the back. A private proprietary six-cent internal revenue stamp is affixed to the neck and covers the top of the cork and is of a light brown color. In the middle thereof is a Safe in outline, and on it the picture of a negro gathering herbs. If this stamp is not found on every bottle of the Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, or if there is any evidence that it has been tampered with, and if a Safe is not blown on the back of the bottle, reject the bottle at once and insist on having a genuine one.

We are led to publish the foregoing in order that the public may know and realize just where we stand. We have always sought to keep our personality from obtruding upon the public, knowing full well that the value of our remedy was the essential thing, but the unexampled use which has been made of this medicine, and the volumes of letters we are constantly receiving demand a personal statement from us. We are justly gratified at the confidence which has been shown us, and thankful for the myriads of cures our remedy has performed, and we pledge ourselves for the future, as we have endeavored in the past, to furnish the best and only valuable remedy that can control and cure all the many and terrible troubles arising from disorders of these great organs.

Sincerely,

H. H. WARNER & CO.,
Rochester, N. Y.

HEALTH HINTS.

A physician reports musk to be the only efficacious remedy for whooping cough he has ever tried.

It is well known that cholera infantum and analogous ailments cause the death of the great majority of children. This disease, if it may be so called, may, in nearly every case, be traced to food and drink and the manner of giving them. The majority of infants who die during the summer months have been fed by the bottle, the milk in which is frequently in part or wholly sour.

Pure and good milk is a necessity in almost every family. It may come into the house in a wholesome condition, yet there is ever the danger that it will become tainted with the sewer gas from closets, or even with the dust carried by drafts through sleeping or living rooms. There can be no doubt that while milk is one of the best and most palatable of foods in the summer, it must be carefully guarded from the farm to the table or it will prove a potent vehicle of disease.

Not a day should be allowed to pass without exercise by which—at least three times each day—every air-cell of the lungs has been filled to its utmost capacity. Once, at least each day, this should be done by active exertion, such as a sharp, but not distressing, run, increasing gradually until two or three hundred yards are covered at full speed, or from half a mile to a mile at a steady swing. But any run long enough to set the lung bellows actively at work will suffice for this purpose.

Expensive.

A certain young man brought his affianced down from the country to see the sights. One day while they were passing the confectioner's, the swain noticed in the window a placard bearing the announcement, "Ice cream—$1 per gal." "Well," said the young man, as he walked into the saloon, "that's a pretty steep price to charge for one gal but, Maria, I'll see you through, no matter what it costs. Here's a dollar, waiter; ice cream for this gal."—*Drummer.*

A scientist who has investigated the chances of the game of "pitch and toss" with a penny or piece of silver, says that in 10,000 flips there will be 5,000 "heads" and as many "tails." Sometimes the "heads" will come out fifteen or twenty ahead, but on the next 10,000 "tails" will catch up, or vice versa. To this it is added, however, that if a penny is tossed up 100 times, it will probably come up "head" fifty times, and "tail" fifty times; but if a player undertakes to call each toss, he will not be right fifty times.

Two-thirds of a Bottle Cures.

DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.: *Dear Sir*—I have been taking your "Favorite Prescription" for "female weakness." Before I had taken it two days I began to feel stronger. I have taken but two-thirds of a bottle and believe I am cured. Gratefully,

MRS. H. C. LOVETT, Watseka, Ill.

ICE frozen by machinery is now used almost exclusively in Southern cities, as it is cheaper than that brought from the North, except at seaboard places. The retail price has fallen from $3 per 100, before the war, to $1.50.

Throat, Bronchial and Lung Diseases

a specialty. Send two stamps for large treatise giving self treatment. Address WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE first appearance of cotton as an article of commerce was a shipment of seven bales from Charleston, S. C., in 1757.

Sick and bilious headache and all derangements of stomach and bowels cured by DR. Pierce's "Pellets"—or anti-bilious granules. 25 cents a vial. No cheap boxes to allow waste of virtues. By druggists.

SUGARCANE produced in Louisiana and Mississippi occupies 150,000 acres, and yields annually 208,750 hogsheads of sugar.

Gratitude Inexpressible.

PATERSON, N. J., May 13, 1881.

H. H. WARNER & Co.: *Sirs:*—I cannot use language expressive enough to convey my appreciation of the value of your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure in all diseases of the kidneys, liver and urinary organs. I never lose an opportunity to recommend it highly.

WM. RADCLIFFE.

LOUISIANA has 172 005 registered voters, of which 85,451 are white and 88,024 colored.

Colorado Business.

Those who think of attending the National Mining and Industrial Exposition, to be held in Denver during August and September, should purchase the cheap excursion tickets of the "Great Rock Island route," and take choice of *four routes,* with privilege of return until October 31.

Time as quick as the quickest, and no more changes of cars than by any other line—with the advantage in its favor of making the single change necessary in a union depot. The rolling stock of this great railway is simply superb, consisting of magnificent day coaches, Pullman palace sleeping cars, world-famous dining cars and exquisite Horton chair cars.

If going to the Northwest, don't forget the famous Albert Lea route to Minneapolis and St. Paul, where it connects with all trains of the Northern Pacific railroad and St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba railway.

25 Cents Will Buy

a Treatise upon the Horse and his Diseases. Book of 100 pages. Valuable to every owner of horses. Postage stamps taken. Sent postpaid by New York Newspaper Union, 150 Worth Street, New York.

The Frazer Axle Grease

Is the best in the market. It is the most economical and cheapest, one box lasting as long as two of any other. One greasing will last two weeks. It received first premium at the Centennial and Paris Expositions, also medals at various State fairs. Buy no other.

Catarrh of the Bladder.

STINGING irritation, inflammation and all Kidney and Urinary Complaints cured by "Buchupaiba." $1. Druggists. Send for pamphlet to E. S. WELLS, Jersey City, N. J.

The new circular of the Cayuga Lake Military Academy, Aurora, N. Y., is a handsome book of 40 pages, full of information. Maj. W. A. Flint is Principal, Henry Morgan, Esq., President.

PURE COD-LIVER OIL, from selected livers, on the seashore, by Caswell, Hazard & Co., N. Y. Absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians declare it superior to all other oils.

CHAPPED HANDS, face, pimples and rough skin cured by using Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Thousands of persons who are bald-headed might have full heads of hair if they would only use Carboline, a deodorized extract of Petroleum, which is the only preparation ever discovered that will really do this.

The Science of Life, or Self-Preservation, a medical work for every man—young, middle-aged or old. 125 invaluable prescriptions.

25 Cents will Buy a Treatise upon the Horse and his Diseases. Book of 100 pages. Valuable to every owner of horses. Postage stamps taken. Sent postpaid by NEW YORK NEWSPAPER UNION, 150 Worth Street, New York.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Beef Cattle—Good to Prime, l.w	9	@	12½
Calves—Com'n to Prime Veals	6	@	8½
Sheep	4½	@	5½
Lambs	5½	@	6½
Hogs—Live	8½	@	8¾
Dressed, city	1 ½	@	10½
Flour—Ex. State, good to fancy	5 50	@	8 00
Western, good to choice	5 80	@	9 50
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 19½	@	1 23½
No. 1 White	1 24	@	1 25½
Rye—State	81	@	82
Barley—Two-rowed State	1 07	@	1 12½
Corn—Ungraded Western Mixed	81	@	83
Yellow Southern	92	@	92
Oats—White State	65	@	68
Mixed Western	58	@	63
Hay—Prime Timothy	70	@	95
Straw—No. 1, Rye	60	@	65
Hops—State, 1881, choice	30	@	38
Pork—Mess, new, for export	22 25	@	22 25
Lard—City Steam	12 37½	@	12 50
Refined	13 00	@	13 00
Petroleum—Crude	6½	@	6½
Refined	7½	@	7½
Butter—State Creamery, fine	24	@	26½
Dairy	18	@	20
Western Im. Creamery	20	@	23
Factory	15	@	18
Cheese—State Factory	6	@	11½
Skims	2	@	5
Western	7	@	10½
Eggs—State and Penn	22	@	22½
Potatoes—L. I., bbl	3 75	@	4 25
BUFFALO.			
Steers—Good to choice	6 75	@	7 50
Lambs—Western	5 35	@	5 75
Sheep—Western	5 00	@	5 25
Hogs, Good to Choice Yorkers	8 20	@	8 35
Flour—C'y Ground N. Process	8 25	@	9 00
Wheat—No. 1 Hard Duluth	1 50	@	1 50
Corn—No. 2 Mixed	83½	@	83½
Oats—No. 2 Mix. West	60	@	62
Barley—Two-rowed State	90	@	90
BOSTON.			
Beef—Extra plate and family	18 00	@	20 00
Hogs—Live	8¾	@	9¼
Hogs—City Dressed	10½	@	10¾
Pork—Extra Prime per bbl	18 50	@	19 00
Flour—Spring Wheat Patents	8 50	@	9 50
Corn—High Mixed	94	@	95
Oats—Extra White	71	@	73
Rye—State	90	@	92
Wool—Washed Comb & Delaine	46	@	48
Unwashed " "	28	@	30
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.			
Beef—Extra quality	8 25	@	9 25
Sheep—Live weight	4	@	6
Lambs	5½	@	7½
Hogs, Northern, d. w	10½	@	10½
PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour—Penn. Ex. Family, good	5 37½	@	5 37½
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 20	@	1 22½
Rye—State	97	@	97
Corn—State Yellow	69½	@	69½
Oats—Mixed	69	@	69
Butter—Creamery Extra Pa	26	@	26
Cheese—New York Full Cream	11½	@	11½
Petroleum—Crude	6	@	7
Refined	7	@	7

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N Y N U—29

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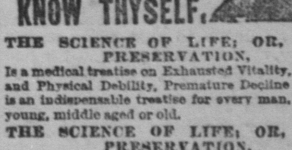

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